JAMES H. NORTH & CO.'S SALES
AT 110 GRAFTON STREET.

SALE TUESDAY, 16TH SEPTEMBER.
EXECUTOR'S SALE.—B. R. PHILIPSON, DECEASED.
LOT 1.—138 LEINSTER ROAD, RATHMINES.
Held for 91 years, from 25th March, 1820, and for a further term of 60 years, from 25th March, 1911, at £8 per annum. A first-class Semi-Detached House, at the corner of Charleville road, with large garden at rear, and rear entrance. Containing: 8 apartments, bathroom, h. and c. water, w.c., etc. Let to a yearly tenant at £65 per annum, landlord paying taxes. P.I. Valuation, £56.
LOT 2.—41 PEMBROKE ROAD.
Held, with No. 43, for 150 years, from 29th September, 1843, at an adjusted rent of £20 16/-. County side of road, deep rear, coachhouse and stable. Containing: 9 apartments, bathroom, h. and c. water, w.c., etc. In good order. P.I. Valuation, £53. Let to a yearly tenant at £50 per annum, tenant paying taxes. The premises will be sold subject to £7 19/3, part of said rent of £20 16/-.
LOT 3.—5 HERBERT PLACE.
Best part of this convenient residential position. Held for 150 years, from 29th March, 1835, subject to £11 6/- per annum. A most desirable House, containing: 8 apartments, bathroom, hot and cold water; electric light; coach-house, stabling; rear entrance. Let at £45 per annum for 3 years, from 1st October, 1918, tenant paying taxes. P.I. Valuation, £45 10/-.
For full particulars and Conditions of Sale, apply to
T. T. L. OVEREND and CO., Solicitors, 12 Ely place, Dublin.

64 RATHMINES ROAD.—SALE WITH POSSESSION.
Contains hall, 3 sittingrooms, 4 bedrooms, bathroom, and w.c.; kitchen, pantry, &c.; with yard and garden; gas laid on. Held for ever, subject, with other premises, to £20 4s. 3d. per annum, but indemnified against payment of £11 19s. 5d. thereof; leaving these premises subject to £14 5s. 4d.; good situation, on the tram line; excellent position, near the Town Hall.

£37 1s. 8d. PER ANNUM PERPETUAL RENT,
payable under fee-farm grant out of the premises, 65, 65a, and 65bc Rathmines road. Lease to cut tenant at the rent mentioned, and sold indemnified from all liability.
FREDERICK G. SHARPE, Solicitor for Vendor, 16 College Green.

Nos. 1, 2, & 3 CLARE LANE, OFF CLARE STREET.
Three Storeys' Houses, each with shops, yards at rear, and workshop, forge, &c. Held as to No. 1 for 60 years from 29th September, 1897, at £9 per annum, and as to No. 2 for 31 years from 1893, at £25 per an., No. 3 held jointly for 845 years from March 25th, 1851, subject to £2 10s. per annum. The Houses are let to weekly tenants of a good class. The forge, worshop, and yard at rear of No. 2 are in Vendor's occupation, and purchaser can have possession. Full particulars on application to
Messrs. WM. SMITH and SONS, Solicitors, 29 Lower Gardiner street.

STAFFORD HOUSE, MERRION STRAND,
DELIGHTFUL DETACHED SEASIDE RESIDENCE, PRACTICALLY FREE OF RENT.
Stafford House is situated on Merrion Strand, on the sea shore, it is a detached, handsomely-designed villa, containing: red hall, diningroom, drawingroom, with large heated conservatory off, 4 bedrooms, servant's room, small room off, drawingroom, bathroom (with hot and cold shower and wave spray), heated linen press, lavatory, hall, and a second large conservatory off upper landing; spacious outhouses, offices, cobble yards (front and rear, fruit trees, cycle and garden entrances. Held for ever, subject to 19/6 per annum. Purchaser will be given possession. Seen daily 11 a.m. to 1, and 3 to 5 p.m.
Messrs. KENNEDY and FIGGIS, Solicitors, Dawson street, Dublin.

SALE WEDNESDAY, 17TH SEPTEMBER.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND APPOINTMENTS,
ON THE PREMISES,
BRIGHTON COTTAGE, CLIFTON TER., MONKSTOWN,
Comprises:—Cottage Pianoforte, by Collard & Collard; Walnut and Rosewood Cabinets, Overmantels, Chesterfield Settee, Lounge and Easy Chairs, MASSIVE POLLARD OAK AND WALNUT SIDEBOARD, with bevelled mirror panels; Dining-room Chairs, Mahogany Chairs, covered stamped leather; Mahogany Bookcase and Cabinets, Telescope Dining Tables, Fenders and Fireirons, Axminster Carpets and Rugs, Paintings, Engravings, Ornamental China, Marble Clocks, Placed Plate, Silver Plated Ware, Silver Table Ware, Curtains, Unique West-African Dinner Gong, supported by ivory tusks; Glassware, Cutlery, Wicker and Occasional Chairs, Skin Rugs, &c., Walnut Bedroom Suite, Mahogany Wardrobes and Chests of Drawers, Bedsteads, Bedding, with Spring and Hair Mattresses; Mahogany Chest of Drawers, Commodes, Toilet Tables, Washstands, Towel Rails, Toilet Glasses, Oilcloth, Bedroom Chairs, &c., &c. Hall stand and Bench, Hall Chairs, Ingrainer, &c., Kitchen Dresser, Deal Tables, Mangle, Kitchen Chairs, Dinner Service for White, Dublin, Delph, and Culinary Utensils, Cut Glass, &c.
OUTDOOR EFFECTS comprise:—Forcing Frames, Water Barrel, Wheelbarrow, Hose and Winder, Lawn Mowers, Ladders, Garden Seats and Tables, Garden Pedestals, Figures, &c.
On View Tuesday, 16th September.
JAMES H. NORTH & CO., AUCTIONEERS,
110 GRAFTON STREET.

CO. WICKLOW.
TIMBERED ESTATE.
Vale of Avoca, at the Meeting of the Waters.
CLARA, HOWARD,
Lately in the possession of Colonel Richard Edward Frederick Howard-Brooke, THE COTTAGE, OUTLANDS, WICKLOW LANDS, 257 Acres and 25 Perches, Statute.
Together with the
VALUABLE TIMBER,
Held part in FEE-SIMPLE and part in FEE-FARM, subject to the small rent of £5.
TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, BY
JAMES ADAM and SONS,
AT THEIR ESTATE SALEROOMS,
35 MERRION ROW, DUBLIN,
On MONDAY, 22nd September, 1919,
At the Hour of One o'clock p.m. precisely.
Cattle Howard is in a situation of unsurpassed beauty on a height above the Meeting of the Waters, commanding a view of the far-famed Vale of Avoca. The Castle is a picturesque building, flanked with turrets, in the Norman style, with extensions of later date in Tudor Gothic. The accommodation includes entrance hall, very fine staircase, morning room, diningroom, drawingroom, and a spacious library, with superb ceiling and other decorative features in modern tracery; numerous family and secondary bedrooms, servants' rooms, etc., there are suitable out-offices convenient to the House in an enclosed yard. The Garden is well stocked, and contains a clock tower, the clock in which is said to have been entitled to late on valuation at £20. The other buildings on the Land consist of gate lodge, stackyard, cattle houses, and workmen's cottages. The Timber, which is the predominating feature of the Demesne, has recently been valued by an expert at £5,500. The Lands not under Timber are sufficient for grazing, meadow, and tillage purposes.
The place is situated within two miles from Arklow, and in close proximity to the city of Dublin and Bray Junction on the Dublin and South-Eastern Railway, and about 45 miles from Dublin.
For particulars of Title, apply to
MOORE KELLY and LLOYD, 51 Molesworth street, Solicitors for Vendor.
Messrs. Alice Green Howard-Brooke, or to
JAMES ADAM & SONS,
Auctioneers, Auctioneers, and House Property Agents,
17 MERRION ROW & 19 STEPHEN'S GREEN N.,
PORT OF DUBLIN.
69 NORTH WALL QUAY.
EXTENSIVE AND VALUABLE PREMISES,
28,000 SUPERFICIAL FEET.
With Immediate Possession to Purchaser.
Exceptionally well-circumstanced in relation to the Port.
IMPORTANT TO SHIP OWNERS, EXPORTERS AND IMPORTERS, MANUFACTURERS, and OTHERS REQUIRING PREMISES FOR INDUSTRIAL PURPOSES.
TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
Subject to Conditions of Sale to be Read at Sale.
On MONDAY, 6th October, 1919,
At the Hour of One o'clock, by
JAMES ADAM and SONS, at their Estate Salerooms,
17 MERRION ROW, DUBLIN.
The Sale of these Premises, which have been in the occupation of Robert Brown and Son, Ltd., for the past 50 years, affords an opportunity unique in the history of the North Wall, where land seldom or never changes hands, and has hitherto been practically unobtainable.
The Premises are in a situation unsurpassed for convenience and proximity to Railway and Shipping Channel; communications with every part of the United Kingdom.
The G.S.W. Railway North Wall Extension is in close proximity, and the G.S. and W. Railway North Wall Extension on the Premises, connecting the G.S. Railway of Ireland and the Dublin and South Eastern Railway.
The Premises, overlooking the River Liffey, are in form extend from the North Wall to East Mayor street. The Frontage to North Wall is 50 feet, and about 61 feet to East Mayor street, with a total depth of about 474 feet from front to rear, be the same more or less.
Held under two Leases:—(1) North Wall Plot for a term of 450 years from 29th September, 1868, at a rent of £100 a year, and (2) the East Mayor street Plot, under Lease for a term of 400 years from 25th August, 1874, at a rent of £45 a year.
For further particulars and Conditions of Sale apply to
MAUNSELL, BARLEY, and OPPEN, 19 Stephen's green, Dublin, Solicitors for Vendor.
JAMES ADAM & SONS,
Auctioneers, Appraisers, and House Property Agents,
17 MERRION ROW, DUBLIN.

AUTUMN SHEEP SALES.
NEXT AUCTION OF BROOD EWES, WETHERS, AND LAMBS,
WEDNESDAY NEXT, SEPT. 10th.
ENTRIES CLOSE TO-DAY.
Early advice recommended.
GANLY, SONS, & CO.,
USHER'S QUAY, DUBLIN.

DUBLIN WOOL SALES.
NEXT AUCTION,
WEDNESDAY, 10th SEPT.
CONSIGNMENTS INVITED.
GANLY, SONS & CO.

ROSS HILL, CO. GALWAY.
24TH ANNUAL AUCTION of ABERDEEN ANGUS CATTLE, BLACKFACED SCOTCH SHEEP, GALWAY EWES, etc., will be held at ROSS HILL, CLONBUR, ON
WEDNESDAY, 1st OCTOBER.
Catalogues on application.
GANLY, SONS & CO.

COUNTY WEXFORD.
ANNUAL SHEEP SALE.
5,000 SHEEP.
The Annual Sale of Rams and Ewes for the Co. Wexford Sheep-Breeders' Association will be held at Bellefield, Inniscorthy, on Wednesday, 10th inst., at 12 o'clock (new time) sharp.
4,000 Pure-bred and Carefully-selected Cross-bred Ewes.
1,000 Rams, Wethers, and Lambs,
from all the best breeders in Wexford.
This is undoubtedly one of the largest Sales of the best kind offered at any one Sale in Ireland.
Catalogues on application to
PATRICK O'NEILL & SON,
Auctioneers,
ENNISCORTHY.

FOR HOUSES AND LANDS AND CONTINUATION OF AUCTIONS SEE PAGE 9.

ANNUAL EWE SALE,
TUESDAY NEXT,
SEPTEMBER 9th, 1919,
At 11 o'clock p.m., in the
CATTLE MARKET,
ROSCOMMON, GALWAY, CHEVIOT, WICKLOW MOUNTAIN, etc.,
EWES AND STORE LAMBS.
Entries also include
12 EWE LAMBS and 2 RAM LAMBS (Pure-bred SUFFOLK); also SHROP, and OXFORD RAMS.
R. & J. WILKINSON,

ST. LAURENCE MANOR,
CHAPELIZOD, CO. DUBLIN.
WE are favoured with instructions from Mrs. Onseley Murphy to
SELL BY AUCTION,
At 40, PRUSSIA STREET, DUBLIN,
On WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 17th, 1919,
At the Hour of TWO o'clock p.m.,
The above VALUABLE RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY,
containing 77 acres 1 rood 24 perches, or thereabouts, Statute measure, situate as above, and let for one year at £70 4/9 per annum, Poor Law Valuation—Lands £142 18s., buildings £31 5s.—Total, £173 18s.
The Land is, with the exception of a small portion, all in grass, and is well watered, and lies on near the city is very valuable for dairying or market accommodation purposes.
The Residence is commodious, containing 3 reception, 5 family bedrooms, dressing-rooms, and the usual appurtenances.
Stable Yard—Accommodation for 4 horses (loose stalls), with harness-room, stable, and loft. In addition, there is a farmyard adjacent, containing cowshed, hay barn, etc. There is also a large walled in kitchen garden.
ST. LAURENCE MANOR is very conveniently situated, and is close proximity to the city (3 miles) and with the Lucan electric tram passing the gate.
For Conditions of Sale apply to
Messrs. W. G. BRADLEY and SONS, Solicitors, 11 Lower Ormond quay, Dublin, or
R. & J. WILKINSON,
Auctioneers, etc.,
40, 41 PRUSSIA STREET, DUBLIN.

McKEOWN, MacKEOGH AND CO.
PRELIMINARY NOTICE.
CLEARANCE SALE.
JAMESTOWN, KILTERNAN,
CO. DUBLIN.
WE have been favoured with instructions from Thomas Lanigan, Esq., TO SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION, AT CHANNEL ROAD, RUSH, on SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 20th, 1919, at 3 O'CLOCK P.M., his COAL YARD AND PREMISES, situated as above, and extending 50 feet in length, and 50 feet in breadth.
The PROPERTY is held as a yearly present tenancy, subject to a rental of £7 12/7. The premises are on the Lady Palmer Estate.
Fuller particulars later.
Solicitor—THOMAS EARLY, Esq., 8 Cavendish Row, Dublin. 'Phone, 3121.

AFTERGRASS BY PRIVATE TREATY.
60 ACRES very choice AFTERGRASS, at RATHFARNHAM, for William King, Esq.
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Auctioneers and Valuers, Live Stock Salesmen, and Factors,
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ZINC WHITE,
Supersedes White Lead for either external or internal painting, and is more economical; it has equal density and greater covering capacity.
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Particulars on application.
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SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1919.

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THE MOST ELABORATE COSTUME CLEANED WHOLE.
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6 GRAFTON STREET. Telephone No. 2856.
(1)

The Irish Times.

PRICE 1½d. (SATURDAYS 2d.) DUBLIN, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1919. VOL. LXI. NO.—19,489.

ROYAL DUBLIN 8 - SEP 1919

Births, Marriages, and Deaths (which in all cases must be authenticated), 3 lines, 20 words, 3/6; each additional line of 7 words, 2d.

ROLL OF HONOUR.

NEWTON—September 6, 1919, at 94 Lower Leeson st., Lieutenant Joseph Edmund Newton, aged 26 years, late Cheshire Regiment, died of malaria fever, contracted on active service in Salonika. Funeral to-morrow (Tuesday) morning, Mount Jerome.

IN MEMORIAM.

BARRY WALSH—September 8, 1915, at Calais, Stephen J. Barry Walsh, M.D., D.P.H., Lieutenant, R.A.M.C., third son of Stephen Barry Walsh, Kilmallock, Co. Limerick. Sacred Heart of Jesus, have mercy on his soul.

CHASTY—In proud and loving memory of our dearly-beloved second youngest son, Lance-Corporal Richard Christopher Chasty, aged 22, of 1st Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, who was wounded in action on the Dardanelles, 22nd May, 1915, died in Netley Hospital 7th September, 1915. "God so loved the world that He gave His only begotten son."

EATON—In ever-loving memory of Guy (Captain Guy Wellesley Eaton, M.C.), Royal Irish Fusiliers, who died of wounds 7th September, 1916, received in action on the 6th. "Faithful in all things, even unto death."

BIRTHS.

HOUSTON—September 5, 1919, at 40 Upper Fitzwilliam st., Dublin, the wife of Major J. W. Houston, D.S.O., R.A.M.C., of a daughter.

HUTSON—August 30, 1919, at 42 Oakley rd., Dublin, the wife of E. M. Hutson, Lieutenant, Royal Irish Fusiliers, of a son.

MACKAY—September 6, 1919, at 89 Lower Beggot st., wife of the Hon. Kenneth Mackay, of a son.

McCANN—September 7, 1919, to Mr. and Mrs. Matthew H. McCann, a son.

PIKE—September 3, 1919, at the Rectory, Dundrum, Co. Tipperary, to the Rev. Andrew and Mrs. Pike, a daughter.

STRONACH—September 2, 1919, at Mussoorie, to Mr. and Mrs. John C. Stronach, Rai Sina, Delhi, India, a daughter.

WILLIAMS—August 31, 1919, at Auburn, Tullamore, the wife of J. Williams, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

ARMSTRONG and SMITH—On Tuesday, September 2, 1919, at Castleknock Church, by the Rev. G. Berry, James Francis, elder son of George Rev. G. Berry, James Francis, elder son of George Armstrong, Newrath, Kells, Co. Meath, to Isabel Maud, second eldest daughter of Robert H. Smith, of Harristown House, Kinnegad.

BROWN and SMITHS—September 1, 1919, at Christ Church, Blackrock, by the Rev. Thomas Pearson, B.D., Tom, eldest son of Mr. George Brown, of Scarborough, to Lilian, youngest daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Fletcher-Smithe, St. Elmo, Blackrock.

DAGG and THOMPSON—August 30, 1919, at St. Michael's Church, Blackrock, by the Rev. G. Howertson, Lionel Stanley Dagg, Lieutenant, K.R.R., son of Dagg, Dublin, to Audrey, daughter of Daniel Thompson, Limerick.

HUTCHINSON and STERLING—September 1, 1919, at St. Mary's Church, Kells, by the Rev. Canon Hutchinson, third son of the Rev. Richard Hutchinson, Kells, to Alice Kate Mr. and Mrs. Hutchinson, Kells, to Alice Kate Sterling, youngest daughter of the late Robert Sterling, M.D., L.R.C.P.S.I., of Enniscrone.

SKERRETT and BRUNEY—August 30, 1919, at St. Matthew's Church, Irishtown, Dublin, by the Rev. R. A. Orchard, M.A., Captain William Charles Skerrett, M.C., The King's Own (Royal Lancaster Regiment), to Amelia (Milly), second daughter of Charles V. and Mrs. Bruney, Sandymount, Dublin, and grand-daughter of the late Wm. Harrison, Mullingar.

TWIGG and ALLEN—September 3, 1919, at St. Luke's Church, Cork, by the Rev. F. H. Allen, M.A., brother of the bride, assisted by the Rev. Chancellor Fiwell, B.D., Robert Hodder, late Temporary Lieutenant, 1st Leinster Regiment, second son of W. E. Twigg and Mrs. Twigg, 1, Eaton square, Monkstown, Dublin, and Freda Millicent, youngest daughter of the late J. W. Allen, Duke Street, Cork, and Mrs. Allen, Wilmount, St. Luke's, Cork.

DEATHS.

BYRNE—September 7, 1919, at his residence, Griffeen Lodge, Lucan, to the inexpressible grief of his mother, sisters, and family, Christopher Joseph Byrne, representative of E. and J. Burke, J. Byrne, late Secretary, Irish Lucan, in 22nd year. Remains will leave Lucan, for Trim Church, Office (Monday) at 3 p.m., for Trim Church, Office and High Mass at 11 a.m. to-morrow (Tuesday). Funeral at 2 p.m. (new time), same day, for Newtown, Trim.

EGAN—September 5th, 1919, at Glencairn, Ballina, Co. Mayo, John Lloyd (Jack), eldest and dearly-loved son of John and Winifred Egan. Funeral private.

HARRISON—On Sunday, September 7, 1919, at her residence, Liverpool, after a short illness, Mary Harrison (late of Dublin), widow of the late Joseph Harrison. "Until the day dawn and the shadows disappear."

JAMISON—July 26, 1919, at Johannesburg, South Africa, after a very short illness, Mary Ann Patrick (Jack), aged 28 years, only son of the late John Jamison, Contractor, Belfast, and Mrs. Jamison, 15 Elizabeth Mansions, Belfast, and grandson of Mrs. Elizabeth Mansions, Belfast, and grandson of Mrs. Patrick Jamison, Belfast. Interred in Brixton Cemetery.

MEMERY—September 7, 1919, at 104 South Lotte rd., Rosemary Anne Susan (Susie), youngest and dearly-loved child of Robert and Susanna Memery, aged 16 years. "Safe in the arms of Jesus." Funeral to-morrow (Tuesday), 10.30, for Mount Jerome.

PARKES—September 7, 1919, at Woodside, Shrewsbury rd., Dublin, John Parkes, in his 72nd year. Funeral private, by his request.

PEYTON—September 6, 1919, at Adelaide Hospital, Harriett Jane Peyton. Funeral from 35 Upper Kevin st., to-morrow (Tuesday) morning, 9th inst., for Mount Jerome. Canadian papers please copy.

QUIN—September 5, 1919, Travers Quin, son of the late Major P. Quin, late 33rd Regiment, and dearly-beloved husband of Theresa Quin. Funeral private.

RAMSAY—At Broughgary, Castlebar, after a tedious illness, Marian, beloved wife of Capt. John K. Switzer, Kilmeadeboy, Ballaccla, Deeply and deeply regretted by her sorrowing husband and daughter. "Safe in the arms of Jesus."

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

Mrs. A. W. Phillips, Mrs. Martin, and Mrs. Smith desire to return thanks to the many kind friends who sent telegrams and letters in their recent sad bereavement.—17 Garville rd.

IN MEMORIAM.

EARLE—In loving memory of my dear husband, Thomas Earle, who fell asleep September 8th, 1915. "Thy will be done."

EARLE—In loving memory of my dear father, Thomas Earle, who passed away September 8th, 1915. "Safely Home."

EARLE—In loving memory of my dear father, Thomas Earle, who passed away September 8th, 1915. "Peace, perfect peace."

EARLE—In loving memory of my dear father, Thomas Earle, who passed away September 8th, 1915. "To be with Christ."

MERVYN—In loving memory of Henry Audley Mervyn, who fell asleep in Jesus, at Monaghan, 8th September, 1895. "Until the day break and the shadows flee away."

ANNOUNCEMENTS received late for insertion in this Column will be found on Page 4.

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Funeral and Carriage Establishment,
64 MARLBOROUGH STREET.
Telephone—711.

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SCULPTORS,
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(Opposite Terminus, G.N.R.).
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The Mansion of St. Edmundsbury has been adapted for the Treatment of Ladies, and a little Hospital built to accommodate a limited number of Gentlemen.
Urgent Cases can be admitted to the Hospital on application to the Medical Superintendent.
For particulars, terms, etc., apply to
THE REGISTRAR, St. Patrick's Hospital, James's street, Dublin.

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All Sizes in Stock.
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TOURING CAR £320 0 0
VAN £210 0 0
CHASSIS £170 0 0
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AL MOTOR CARS for Hire. Superior class Landaulettes. Country Drives and Weddings. 'Phone 2030.—WHITE BROS., LTD., Harry street, off Grafton street.

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ANNUAL COMPETITION IN ANIMAL PAINTING AND SCULPTURE.
INTENDING Competitors are reminded that works intended for competition must reach the Superintendent, Zoological Gardens, Phœnix Park, on or before the 20th September.

WOULD any Girl join another in starting dainty Tea Rooms? Must be gentlewoman, thoroughly understand cake-making.—"Z 2765, Partner," this office.

CELLARMAN—Young, thoroughly experienced man, accurate and methodical finder, bottling, and general treatment of wines, and be able to keep accounts. Apply, with full particulars and copies of testimonials, to B1512, this office.

PAYING GUEST—Young Gentleman wishes to be received in well-connected Irish family in S. or W. of Ireland; riding and car.—"Z 2805, Guest," this office.

WANTED, SMART YOUTH as Office Junior in wellknown City Office. Reply, stating experience, B 1547, this office.

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COLLEGE RE-OPENS on 9th SEPTEMBER.
Boarders return on previous day.
The Headmaster is in attendance daily, to interview parents and arrange new pupils, between the hours of 10 a.m. and 1 p.m.
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Pupils are prepared for the Universities, the Army and Navy, Civil Service, and Commercial Appointments.
PREPARATORY SCHOOLS at 21 St. Stephen's Green and 47 Rathgar Road.
Prospectus on application to the Headmaster,
A. S. M. IRWIN, M.A., B.Sc.

RATHGAR BOYS' PREPARATORY SCHOOL,
(For St. Andrew's College),
47 RATHGAR ROAD, DUBLIN.
Headmistress—Mrs. ANDERSON, B.A.
SCHOOL RE-OPENS on 9th SEPTEMBER.
On 8th September the Headmistress will be in attendance, to interview parents and enrol pupils, between the hours of 10 a.m. and 1 p.m.

WESLEY COLLEGE AND EPWORTH HALL,
DUBLIN.
HIGH-CLASS BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.
£1,500
Won in Prizes during Last School Year.
In TRINITY COLLEGE—
Studentship and Double Sen. Mod.—W. B. Desk.
Scholarship ..... Miss Noble.
Sizarships ..... H. Tomkin and S. Leventhal.
In ROYAL COLLEGE OF SCIENCE—
Scholarships ..... W. S. Bailey, R. G. Cullen.
The College will RE-OPEN on WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 10th. Day pupils enrolled each day on and after Monday, 1st, 11 a.m.—2 p.m.
Illustrated Prospectus and full particulars from
Rev. T. J. IRWIN, D.Litt., Principal.

TULLAMAINE.
UPPER LEESON STREET
KINDERGARTEN AND PREPARATORY SCHOOL.
OPENS 10th SEPTEMBER.
Prospectus, etc., from
Rev. T. J. IRWIN, D.Litt., Wesley College.

RATHMINES LADIES' COLLEGE,
19 LEINSTER SQUARE, RATHMINES, DUBLIN.
Preparatory for all Public Examinations.
Vacancies for Boarders.
Successes include all University Exams., Intermediate, Trinity College, London, I.S.M., and London College of Music Exams.
Prospectus, etc., on application to
THE PRINCIPAL.

PEMBROKE DAY TRADES PREPARATORY SCHOOL.
Courses specially arranged for Boys who desire to be prepared for successful careers in Motor, Mechanical, and Electrical Engineering, Telegraphy, Telephony, Shipbuilding, etc.
Holders of Dublin Higher Grade Certificate will be admitted Free, without examination.
Particulars of employment obtained by past students can be furnished.
A large number of free places will be awarded for the coming Session on the result of the Entrance Examination to be held on Monday, September 8th.
For full particulars apply to
THE PRINCIPAL,
Pembroke Technical School, Haltbridge, Dublin.

BERTRAND INTERMEDIATE SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, 105 Lower Beechwood avenue, Dublin.—School will Reopen WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 10th, at 9.30 a.m. Boarders return Tuesday, Sept. 9th. Prospectus on application to Head Mistress.

GET INTO THE ADVANCE LINE
by pulling your name on our waiting list for one of the new 4-cylinder, electrically lit
POST WAR G.W.K.
LIGHT CARS £375 (AT WORKS).
GRAFTON MOTOR CO.
GRAFTON ST., DUBLIN.

"VI-SPRING" MATTRESS.
COMFORTABLE, HYGIENIC, AND MODERATELY PRICED.
Sole Agents—Investigate To-day.
PIM BROS., LTD.,
EXCHEQUER STREET.

GENTLEMEN'S PYJAMAS.
LOWEST CASH PRICES.
GEORGE GRANDY,
STEPHEN'S GREEN.

THE DUBLIN Week-end Paper is the "Weekly Irish Times." Last Edition on Sale every Saturday morning. Price Three Halfpence.

ROSAPENNA.
At Rosapenna in October there is invariably calm, dry weather, when the joys of golfing are matched only by the pleasure of seeing this glorious countryside in its exquisite autumn colourings. Early booking for October is advised.
Rough shooting can be arranged for a few guns during the winter months.
LINKS DESIGNED by Mr. H. S. COLT, of SUNNINGDALE
PRIVATE SUITES; MANAGER;—ROSAPENNA HOTEL, Co. DONEGAL

NEW SACKS FOR OATS OR BARLEY
What you save in leakage will pay for your sacks. Experience should go for something. We are 100 years in the trade, and our reputation for good value is well known. Get our samples and quotations for new stuff.
P. J. SMYTH & CO.,
"Telegrams—"Sacks, Dublin." 14 HAWKINS STREET, DUBLIN. "Telegrams—"Sacks, Dublin."

EDUCATION.
RUTLAND HIGH SCHOOL, DUBLIN.
HIGH-GRADE BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
Spacious buildings, in healthy full location, with numerous playgrounds and modern equipment, laboratories, gymnasium, etc.
Thorough and efficient instruction by highly qualified and experienced staff of teachers.
FOUNDED 1856
General, College, Preparatory, Commercial Courses, Music, Art, Education.
NEW TERM BEGINS SEPTEMBER 9th.
For Prospectus, apply to the Head Mistress, MISS ANDERSON, B.A., B.U.I.
28 Rutland square, Dublin.

A PREPARATORY SCHOOL
WITH KINDERGARTEN AND TRANSITION CLASSES for Boys and Girls from three to ten years of age is carried on in connection with RUTLAND HIGH SCHOOL, DUBLIN. It is conducted by a Certificated Kindergartner, Mistress, under the supervision of the Principal.
In this department is obtained the thorough foundation training which is of such value in the after career of the pupil. Term begins SEPT. 9th.
Prospectus from
MISS ANDERSON, B.A.,
28 Rutland square, Dublin.

CAMPBELL COLLEGE,
BELMONT, NEAR BELFAST.
NEXT TERM BEGINS ON
THURSDAY, 18th SEPTEMBER.
New Boarders must be present on 17th September.
Prospectus, etc., may be obtained from
R. A. H. MACFARLAND, M.A.
Head Master.

ST. STEPHEN'S GREEN SCHOOL.
THIRTY-SIXTH YEAR.
Head Master:
W. S. CHETWODE CRAWLEY, M.A., Cantab.
Schoolhouse—74 and 75 St. Stephen's Green.
Playing-fields—Merlton Park, Sandford road.
Personal inspection of the Schoolhouse and Playing-fields is solicited.
The Head Master will be in attendance to interview parents on Friday, 5th, and Monday, 8th September, or by appointment.
TERM BEGINS TUESDAY, 9th SEPT., 1919.

EARLSFORT HOUSE SCHOOL,
3 and 4 EARLSFORT PLACE, DUBLIN.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
RE-OPENS ON
TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 9th,
At 10 o'clock.
BORDERS RETURN TUESDAY EVENING.
Excellent Playing Fields.
For Prospectus apply to
W. E. LE PETON,
W. E. EXSHAW, B.A.

BISHOP FOY GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOL, WATERFORD.
School will Re-open on WEDNESDAY, 10th SEPTEMBER, at 10 a.m.
Boarders expected on 9th SEPTEMBER.
Miss K. M. LEIGHTON, B.A., Headmistress.

ROSEMEAD, LITTLEHAMPTON, SUSSEX.
SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
Principals—Miss Young (B.A., Hons., Lond.), and Miss Sharpe.
(Assisted by a Fully-qualified Staff).
The School curriculum provides for a thoroughly good general Education and preparation for University Entrance under healthy and happy conditions.
NEXT TERM BEGINS SEPTEMBER 23rd.
An Escort is provided from London.

IVERNA SCHOOL,
CORRIG AVENUE, KINGSTOWN,
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
Principal—Miss MARY ALICE MILLS, A.K.C.
SCHOOL RE-OPENS SEPTEMBER 18th.
Principal—Miss NUGENT, B.A., London.

SCALE OF CHARGES FOR SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS.
For each insertion of 12 words, 6d.
Every succeeding word One Penny.
A discount of 10 per cent. will be allowed when a series of twelve or more insertions is prepaid. If nothing Discount will be allowed. Four Insertions for the Price of Three. Office address counts as three words if replies are to be called for; or, when they are to be sent by post, 4 fourpence.
Advertisements not prepaid are charged at an extra 25 per cent. on the price.
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N.B.—GREAT CARE IS TAKEN THAT ADVERTISEMENTS IN

MACARTHUR
AUCTION NEXT FI

PEMBR
HIGH-CLASS
FOR
10, 14, & 16
NORTHUMBERLAND RO

Located in choice and convenient residen le right coming from City Just beyond Haddi residences, no basement, bay windows to bedr sitingroom (communicating), 4 bedrooms, b scullery, coal house, etc.; extensive and well paid in front.
No. 10 is Let for 3 years from 9th A
No. 14 was Let for a term of 3 years
and term has now expired.
No. 16 is Let for a term of 3 years fro
Property is held direct from the Earl o
and each house will be Sold subject to the
THIS SPLENDID PROPERTY IS WE
FUL INVESTORS, BEING SUBSTANTIA
HOUSES ARE EAGERLY SOUGHT AFTER
Messrs.

PRETTY COTTAGE RESIDE
"LILAC LODG

Otherwise known as 62 Serpentine avenue, tram, rail, and sea. Nice double-fronted
w.c., tiled kitchen, close range, large sculle
There is a good detached structure in garde
rent, £5. Lease 440 years.
It is seldom that a property of this des
hesitation in recommending the lot as a m

FAVOURITE POSITIO
"WALTON VILLA,"
PHI

Attractive Modern, Two-storeyed Resid
bedrooms, hot bath, v. c., tiled kitchen; s
1894, subject to the nominal ground rent
From either a residential or letting pu
progressive, semi-suburban district, which h
Mess

TWO COMP
46 & 47 REU
(NEXT SI AND S2,
ALONGSIDE HAROLD
Newly-built Two-storeyed Houses, of a
pantry, concreted yard, garden, etc. Each
Ground rent, £3 10/- each. Lease 999 y
capitalists, and is recommended as a nice
LOTS
Messrs. D

OWNER
SURE PAYING PRO
1, 2, 3, & 4 CHA
GILFORD PL.

In excellent letting position, being sit
North Strand road. Next one-storeyed Cott
5/6 each, making a gross rental of £3.—
entire. Lease about 200 years. This cot
centage, and is, therefore, recommended.
GEORGE

RE O'D
4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 LOW
Spacious City Houses, upon which a c
No. 4 let on weekly tenants at
No. 5 " " "
No. 6 " " "
No. 7 " " "
Will be Sold subject to £20 19/9 per
No. 8 let on lease at £36 per
No. 9 let to weekly tenants a
WILL BE SOLD INDEMNITIES AT
ALSO STABLES AND PREMISES AT
There is a great demand for premise
recommended as a very profitable investm
Messrs. WILLIAM
J. T. WOOD-LAT

GOOD PA
549 & 551 N.
Located in open, handy position, near Rus
exceeds supply. Pair of fine roomy house
portion embraces large vegetable plot, fowl
No. 549 produces £1 8/6 weekly, a
£141 14/- yearly. Ground rent, £17 4/6
been expended on property.

RE J
SUPERIOR PRIVA
93 S

One of the best Houses in the distric
Residence, three storeys over basement;
entrance, etc. Present rent, £100.
private dwelling, and are ready for immed
A large sum has recently been expe
red brick front.
Held for about 866 years, unexpired
diate possession to purchaser.
Messrs

GOOD CORNER BUSINESS
75 SU
Comprising double-fronted shop, with the
weekly. Property is situated facing tr
Auctioneers would like to draw special att
unexpired, indemnified against all outgoings
Messrs. I

REMUNERATIVE BUSINES
9 JOHN'S
WINETA
Gross rental £4 2/9 weekly, equal to £218
44
Producing 12/- weekly, or £31 4/- yearly
1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 McLE
Yielding £3 18/- weekly, or £202 16/-
ABOVE LOTS ARE LOCATED I
KIND, AND SHOULD PROVE VERY
Mess

PR
AUCTION FRI
WILL INCLUDE THE FOLLOW
VIOUSLY DISPOSED OF BY PR
52 HARCOU
Fine City House, splendid accomm
tion, etc. Ground rent only £6 15/6.

OPPORTUNI
4 & 6 MARIN
Conveniently situated, off Malahide
No. 4 is a comfortable dwelling-house
is a neat double-fronted cottage residence
7/- weekly. Each has fine garden at re
six-year rate, and increase of taxes
12½ per cent. Lease about 140 y

34 MELROSE
OFF PI
Attractive modern Residence, 7 roo
Messrs.

IMPR
4 & 5 FRANKFOR
In one of the best residential dis
medium-sized houses, which class of pro
is encouraged, will be Sold subject to ab
of taxes not put on), will be Sold inden

33 NORTH SUMM
Comprising 2 spacious Meeting H
Mess

DETACHED RI
RIC
In nice secluded position, near tra
out-offices, suitable for Motor Garage,

5, 6, 7 LO
29, 30, 31
1, 2, 3, 4 KENNE
12 HORSES, A
Situated off Great Brunswick stree
weekly.
FULL PARTICULARS

OTHER LOT

MACARTHUR & C
ESTABLISHED OVER 4

ANNUAL
EWE & LAMB SA
IN DUBLIN CATTLE MARK
NEXT SALE
FRIDAY, 12th SEPTEMBI
Early Entries will oblige
JOHN P. CUFF
Auctioneer, Valuer, and Live Stock
75 PRUSSIA STREET, DU
'Phone—4840. Wires—"Bullock

MARYBOROUGH SHEE
OUR ANNUAL SHEEP SALES
for Reduced, at Maryborough,
follows:—
MONDAY, 15th SEPTEMB
SATURDAY, 27th SEPTEM
(11.30 a.m., new time).
Over 5,000 sheep from all the Lead
the Midlands and County Galway a
at these Sales.
All Commissions carefully execu
JOHN GLOVER, Secretary.
GAZE & JESS
Auctioneers, etc.,
MARYBOROUGH.

MOTOR MATTERS, BICYCLES, &c.

MOTOR CARS.

HAMMOND CARS.

11/22 H.P., 4 SPEED GEARS, ELECTRIC LIGHTING AND STARTING.
2-SEATER, 4-SEATER AND COUPE MODELS.
ADJUSTABLE SPRINGS.
Provisional Prices from £425.
Particulars from
WALLEN, TRINITY ST. GARAGE, DUBLIN.

AT Woods', Westland Row—Ford Touring Car, £320; Vaux, £210, plus carriage. T

1919/20.
11.9 MORRIS-OXFORD.
ALL British Car, complete, with 12 Volt Lucas Dynamo Lights and SELF-STARTER, 5 lamps, 710 x 90 Dunlop covered tires on 8 wheels; improved springs, with Wilson Gearbox; cushions of the highest class; Leather upholstery.
PRICES (as per Company's List:
Two Seater, complete £350
Four Seater " £390
Coupe of best quality " £450
Coupe, complete " £475
11.9 MORRIS-OXFORD 2-seater only, £315
Sole Agent for Ireland (exclusive Ulster).
G. A. BRITTAIN,
40 DAWSON STREET, DUBLIN. T

LANCIA CARS.
Sole Authorised Agent in Ireland for These Famous Cars.
G. A. BRITTAIN,
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CALTHORPE MINOR.
Recognised as the Best Light Car.
We are now booking orders for Post-War Models.
KEATING AND LYONS,
GREAT BRUNSWICK STREET. X

12/16 SUNBEAM, C.A.V. lighting set, 6 detachable wheels, just repainted.
12/16 SUNBEAM, just been repainted throughout, first class condition.
10 H.P. SAXON, late 1918 Model.
2 SEATER DODGE, 1916 Model. Lighting and starting.
TWO SPECIAL BARGAINS IN COMMERCIAL VEHICLES.
One Ton COMMER LORRY, complete with body and driver's cabinet.
One 3-4 Ton Gold Medal WHITING FEDERAL, in very fine condition.
DUBLIN MOTOR CO., LTD.,
STEPHEN'S GREEN. A

AUSTIN, 1924 h.p., five detachable Rudge-Whitworth wheels, three new, five lamps, new body, good upholstery, good running order, privately owned; been in garage since purchased. Apply, Stanley, Donnybrook.

A VERY fine Morris Junior Two Seater, in the most perfect condition, fitted with electric lights and self starter, special body, hood and fittings. Apply Arthur Payne, 45 Dawson st., Dublin.

BUICK Car, 6 cylinder, 1916, in good running order—For Auction, Monday, 15th September, at 52 Grosvenor square, Rathmines. Apply Auctioneer, Dublin. B

BULLET 12.9 two-seater Car, splendid condition, £250.—B 1568, this office.

DARRACQ Two Seater for Sale, clicker cord, Warland tires, lamps, hood, windscreen; £350.—Breen, Massey, and Co., Donnybrook.

FOR Sale, Armstrong Siddeley 18.9 h.p. Two Seater, almost new condition; five Sankey steel wheels; any trial given. Apply 6400 Grosvenor road, Rathmines.

FOR Sale, Benz 15 h.p. Touring Car, complete with lamps, hood, windscreen, and spare wheel; any Exchange for up to date Landaulette.—Kenny's Motor Garage, Mark's lane.

FOR Sale, Arro-Johnson 15.9 h.p. Two Seater, almost new condition; five Sankey steel wheels; any trial given; price £400.—Keating, Dunlop, Dublin.

FOR Sale, Sunbeam 12 h.p. Chassis, Model 1913, in good condition, 5,000 miles; also Humber, 15, 1912, good condition.—Apply 6 Upper Ormond quay.

FOR Sale, Bedford Body, special body, 12 h.p., in good condition, with Lucas Lamps, Electric Horn, fitted ready for use, with many spares and accessories.—Ryan, Herbert-place.

FOR Sale, 12-20 Humber, 1912, just overhauled and painted, 3 detachable wheels, 4 good tyres on rims, Bosch magneto, south embankment, Rathmines; offers; or would exchange for good 2 seater; any trial; may be seen by expert examination.—Z 2768, Herald office.

FOR Sale, Sunbeam 12 h.p., 6 cylinder, 4 seater, 5 lamps, hood, screen, spare wheel, tyres as new; £100; also Hermes Jackson, 12/16, 4 seater, 5 lamps, hood, screen, spare wheel, 12 h.p. engine, sculptonne body, good price £150.—Apply Hire, Herald office.

FORD Touring Car for Sale, 1915, Five Seater; owner driven, perfect condition, 3 wheels and Firestone tyres, fitted head lamps, brass horn; trial. £220; cash or exchange.—Apply 6 Upper Ormond quay, Dublin.

FORD Landaulette, English body; price £320.—Z 2815, Landaulette, this office.

FORD, with 5 new tyres on rims, one flat body; price £240.—Z 2812, Ford, this office.

FORD, with one or Hudson hull, flat body; price £220.—Z 2811, Ford, this office.

HUMBER, 15-18 h.p., 1913 model, 6 seater, in splendid running order; selling cheaply.—Z 2797, Humber, this office.

KRIT, 4 Seater, 1913-14, £150, or best offer; any trial.—Craig, Gannon, Ford, Co. Limerick.

MOTOR VEHICLE INSURANCE.
Apply to Prospectus to
FRANK GIBSON-LLOYD AND CO., LTD.,
10 ANGLESEA ST., DUBLIN. X

OVERLAND Car, Five Seater, few miles, condition fine, with appearance as new, owner driven, electric lights, hood, screen, spare wheel, tyres good, extra large; starter, hood, side curtains, Auto Bosch magneto; price reduced to £350.—Apply 6 Upper Ormond quay.

OAKLAND Touring Car for Sale, electric lights, detachable tyres, hood, side curtains, spare wheel; 5 seater Touring Car, self starter, electric lights, detachable rims, speedometer, tyres and hood good; first offer under £400.—Breen, Massey, and Co., Donnybrook.

ROVER, 12 h.p., 1914, 5 Seater, 5 lamps, hood, screen, all extras; £350.—Z 2811, Rover, this office.

SUNBEAM 12 h.p. Chassis, Model 1913, 5,000 miles; price £140, omnibus-Argus, Thorpe-place.

FOR Sale, New 4 h.p. Triumph Motor Bicycle, 1919 Model, 2 speeds; seen by appointment.—T. M., Irish Times Office, Kingstown.

HARLEY Davidson, 7-9 h.p., and combination Sidecar, in good condition, 1914 model, in splendid condition, mechanical and otherwise, some spares, tubes and tyres; a real bargain; only bona-fide bids; price £125 (or nearest); owner buying pocket car. Can be seen by appointment.—Z 2 Z, Leslie, Irish Times Office.

HARLEY Combination, perfect condition, spares and replacements; any trial.—B 1578, this office.

INDIAN, 1916 Model, 2 speed, guaranteed, 7-9 h.p., 3 speeds, spring frame; highest offer.—B 1407, this office.

LATE 1915 Sun V.T.S. 2½ h.p., two strokes, two speed, hand, horn, etc.; little used; £5.50 B.R.C. everything perfect; £40, offers.—Z 2695, Cycle, this office.

NEW Hudson 4 H.P. Jap, three speeds, clutch, £45; Coventrian Sidecar, £15.—Cullen, Fair st., Irishtown.

TWO Strokes, excellent running order, £42.—24 Cecil st., Limerick.

MOTOR CARS CONTINUED.

1914 FORD Landaulette, in perfect running order; first offer.—Z 2756, Motor Car, Middle Abbey st.
1914 FORD, open, to export examination, £175.—Apply office, 27 Lower Ormond quay.
1915 FORD, newly painted, detachable wheels, any trial, £200.—Z 2754, Motor Car, Middle Abbey st.
1916 FORD Touring Car, detachable wheels, with Firestone tyres on rims, hood and side curtains, perfect order; any trial.—Z 2753, Motor Car, Middle Abbey st.
1919 FORD Car, complete, with all accessories; cost £300; bona-fide offers; or would exchange for good car £300.—B 1514, this office.
1919 FORD Car, nearly inside new, tyres on rims; offers; what offers over £300?—B 1534, this office.

WANTED.

ADVERTISER requires lower type 2/3 Seater Coupe; price paid for required car.—Z 2691, Motor, this office.

NEW Car Wanted; premium paid on list price if can be taken delivery or immediately; Studebaker preferred; smaller car; would do.—Z 2692, Motor, this office.

WANTED, 6 Seater Rover Car, 1914, electric light, tyres; offer good English make. Send particulars.—Z 2667, Rover, this office.

WANTED, open or enclosed Touring Car, any condition, suitable for job work.—B 1389, this office. B

WANTED, 4 seater, or small 4 Seater Car, immediate delivery, cheap for cash.—Arthur Lodge, Malahide road, Dublin. B

WANTED, 12 h.p. cylinder, Knight engined Horse, in good condition, cheap for cash.—Arthur Lodge, Malahide road, Dublin. B

WANTED, Second-hand Light Motor Car, will or without hood, any age; must be cheap.—B 1564, Irish Times Office, Cork.

MOTOR CYCLES.

"AI" MOTOR Cycles—Big stock of Second-hand Models, Abbeydale, Triumph, also 2 speed Light weights and Combinations; get on our waiting list for Sunbeams, 2 and 3 speed Imperial Jap, Lucas, and Diamond. 'Phone 2016, or call to Warne Bros., 142, Lower Gardiner st., Dublin.

CLYNO, DOUGLAS, TRIUMPH.
MOTOR CYCLES.
5 GOLD MEDALS IN IRISH 24-HOURS TRIAL.
WALLEN, TRINITY ST. GARAGE. T

AT Woods', Westland Row—Lejes Stock B.S.A. Model, Price £19.—Apply Stock of Quality office; must be seen.

ADVANCES on Motor Bikes, Cars, Jewels—Gorman, 35 Parliament, Westerners st., opposite Four Courts, now garage.

A.J.S. MOTOR Cycle, Sidecar, 4 h.p.; J.A.P. 8h Grosvenor square, Rathmines, 10th—Dockell Limited, Auctioneers, Dublin.

FOR Sale, Indian Motor Cycle and Combinatio Sidecar, in perfect condition; electric lighting, etc.; everything practically new, as machine was not ridden 5,000 miles; price £140, omnibus-Argus, Thorpe-place.

FOR Sale, New 4 h.p. Triumph Motor Bicycle, 1919 Model, 2 speeds; seen by appointment.—T. M., Irish Times Office, Kingstown.

HARLEY Davidson, 7-9 h.p., and combination Sidecar, in splendid condition, 1914 model, in splendid condition, mechanical and otherwise, some spares, tubes and tyres; a real bargain; only bona-fide bids; price £125 (or nearest); owner buying pocket car. Can be seen by appointment.—Z 2 Z, Leslie, Irish Times Office.

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LATE 1915 Sun V.T.S. 2½ h.p., two strokes, two speed, hand, horn, etc.; little used; £5.50 B.R.C. everything perfect; £40, offers.—Z 2695, Cycle, this office.

NEW Hudson 4 H.P. Jap, three speeds, clutch, £45; Coventrian Sidecar, £15.—Cullen, Fair st., Irishtown.

TWO Strokes, excellent running order, £42.—24 Cecil st., Limerick.

WANTED.

WANTED to Purchase Road Racer; Bicycle, 22 inches; good make Bridge preferred; state particulars.—Spring, Stamford row.

CHAUFFEURS CONTINUED DISENGAGED.

CHAUFFEUR seeks situation; 6 years' experience; one year in present place; good driver and mechanic; references; any car or chief-in-base; Protestant.—Z 2518, Chauffeur, this office.

CHAUFFEUR, strict T.T. certified, can do all job; good driver; seeks situation preferably.—Z 2519, Classified, this office.

CHAUFFEUR, Protestant; seeks situation, age 34, single; all running repairs, valeting, etc.; good careful driver; good wage.—Z 2520, Chauffeur, this office.

CHAUFFEUR, married, 14 years' driving experience in private service; can do all running repairs and valeting; good references; Protestant; wife cook; gate office.—Z 2521, Chauffeur, this office.

CHAUFFEUR, Unemployed, Private of Commerce; 6 yrs. expert experience; Protestant; single.—Z 2522, Chauffeur, this office.

CHAUFFEUR, plain gardening, careful driver, do coal and general; Protestant; married; wife cook; 3 in family; Rathfarnham, Co. Dublin.

CHAUFFEUR, married, any make of car; can be well recommended.—Redmond, 2 Blackhall parade, Dublin.

DISENGAGED—Married Man, competent Chauffeur; good driver; good mechanic; good valeter; good gardener; recommend prove unbeatable; Protestant; no family; wife cook; gate lodge; state terms.—Williams, 109 Upper Leeson st., Dublin.

HIGHLY recommended Chauffeur wants situation, 10 years' experience; Protestant; married; no family; C.T.P., and others.—B 1535, this office.

IN Memoriam—Mr. Jones requires and Gardener desires first class Motor Car Mechanic; also would lead driving and road repair work; price reasonable.—B 1703, this office.

LEGAL CONTINUED.

SOLICITOR requires good Clerk (R.C.), thoroughly conversant with work of Country office; must be strictly sober. State lowest salary and give references to Box 1, Kilkenny Moderator.

WANTED, Managing Clerk for Country Solicitor's office; experienced conveyancer; good copy hand; good salary.—Z 2505, Clerk, this office. 12 T

WANTED, Solicitor's Office Junior Assistant; state age and salary expected.—B 1524, this office.

MEDICAL.

A QUALIFIED female nurse has a vacancy for a boy, 3 months.—Z 2605, this office.

CHEMIST'S Assistant Wanted, Northern town; liberal terms to suitable man.—Z 2683, Chemist, this office.

CHEMIST'S Assistant desires post in city, collector, or any other suitable position; 7 years' experience; 1 year Continental.—Z 2702, Assistant, this office.

FIRST Class Physio (Graduate) charge, excellent references; Protestant; married.—Z 2687, Junior, this office.

LADY Chemist (qualified) desires post as Assistant; excellent references; city preferred.—B 1519, this office.

PH. Chemist, country, requires capable Assistant; good salary to suitable person; reference, salary.—Z 2518, Assistant, this office.

PHARMACEUTICAL Chemist, Counter Assistant; Wanted for South of Ireland; only, Assistant; Protestant; single; good salary.—Z 2703, Chemist, this office.

REGISTERED Druggist Wanted, with Oil and Colour Shop Counter. Apply, enclosing copy of testimonials and state salary expected.—J. N. Jolinston, Tuam.

WANTED at once, good Chemist; state salary. Apply Mr. Mossop, Chemist, Bray, Co. Wicklow. T

WANTED immediately, for Picture Show, South of Ireland, capable Operating Manager. Apply to Box "Operator," Irish Times Office, Cork. T

YOUTH, well educated, trustworthy, Wanted for city warehouse; useless supply references, state salary.—B 1401, this office. A

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED.

A GENTLEMAN Wanted to Distribute fronts of every kind; exclusive line.—May (163), Gower st., Belfast.

A GENTS Wanted Immediately for Carrots (Home Grown) Peppers; good commission; no outlay. Apply, write Freeman, 13 Thomas road, Londonderry.

LONDON Wholesale Tea and Coffee Merchants have a vacancy for one or two Representatives in Ireland; must be thoroughly acquainted with the Trade, and have connection amongst good class buyers. Apply, giving full particulars, and state salary expected. All applications will be treated as strictly confidential. Address "Z 2785, Representatives, this office.

AGENCIES AND SITUATIONS WANTED.

GENTLEMAN, Retiring Pensioner, Ex-Officer, desires post of good Agent or commission.—B 1612, this office.

MANUFACTURER'S Agent, with splendid connection, as regards the Wholesale and Retail Drapery Trade, Houses, is open for one or two extra Agencies.—Z 2577, Agents, this office.

YOUNG Regular Army Officer (Captain), retired, desires Agency or Secretaryship.—Box No. 991, Irish Times Branch Office, Belfast.

LEGAL.

ADVERTISER (owner), years' experience desires employment with Solicitor's Office; moderate salary. B 1520, this office.

DUBLIN Solicitor's Office (Junior Boy); must write a fair hand.—Z 2548, this office.

EXPERIENCED Solicitor's Assistant in country Solicitor's office; good salary.—Z 2547, this office.

LAW—Senior, young Solicitor or a thoroughly ready Conveyancer, seeks position; terms moderate.—Z 2546, this office.

WANTED for Midland town, two Motor Mechanics for Fords and Fordsons; good wages, 54 hours per week; copies of references.—Z 2810, Mechanics, this office.

DISENGAGED.

CHAUFFEUR Mechanic, twenty years' experience all makes of cars, is well capable of undertaking any Garage expert; excellent years' private service, seven years in present place; highest references from previous and present employers; disengaged end September; married; no family. Address Murphy, Drumleague, Celbridge, Co. Meath. A

SITUATIONS CONTINUED (FROM PAGE 1)

WANTED, energetic, experienced Lady, Cheese Millinery Department and Outfitting department; with capable Hosiery and Costume Maker, Change small Workroom; age, experience.—Z 2517, Lady, this office. B

WANTED, at once, experienced Man, for Tannery and Light Harness Dept.; permanent.—B 1511, this office.

WANTED, Lady Help (Protestant), country gentleman's house, Co. Armagh; must be good plain cook and understand poultry; small family; good wages, capabilities.—Z 2566, Help, this office. X

WANTED, for Provincial Bank, Young Man, with knowledge of Bookkeeping; experience necessary.—Z 2536, Typist, this office.

WANTED, Storekeeper, for large provincial Garage, must be thoroughly acquainted with Motor Trade; must a responsible one; disabled man might be suitable.—Z 2537, Storekeeper, this office.

WANTED, capable Milliner and Saleswoman, for good class Millinery; must be good trimmer; position will be liberally dealt with; comfortable situation.—Eagles Nicholson and Co., Limited, Dublin. B

WANTED, a competent Salesman for a high class Linen Drapery; must be good Linen Draper; good salary expected by J. W. Dowden and Co., Ltd., Phibsborough.

WANTED, Useful Help, quiet respectable girl or woman, for cooking, plain and housework; good wages.—Apply Albert roof, Sandycove.

WANTED, Lady with some experience of Commercial Sales; one who can take to watch repairs preferred; very liberal terms to suitable and increasing salary.—B 1516, this office.

WANTED, Assistant, to take charge of Dressed Poultry Counter. Apply, enclosing copy of testimonials and state salary expected.—J. N. Johnston, Tuam.

WANTED at once, good Collar; state salary. Apply Mossop, Chemist, Bray, Co. Wicklow. T

WANTED immediately, for Picture Show, South of Ireland, capable Operating Manager. Apply to Box "Operator," Irish Times Office, Cork. T

YOUTH, well educated, trustworthy, Wanted for city warehouse; useless supply references, state salary.—B 1401, this office. A

EMPLOYMENT WANTED.

A SITUATION Wanted by Experienced Lady, Housekeeper; short collection free.—Mary Lyons, Agency, Parnell Square, Dublin.

ASSISTANT Manageress or Housekeeper desires position; 10 years' experience; Protestant; age 35.—Z 2674, Manageress, this office.

AUSTRALIA—Nurse, certified, wishes attend Lady, Gentleman, voyage; moderate.—B 547, this office.

AGRICULTURE—Lady wants Agricultural Employment, Poultry or Gardening preferred; Protestant; no objection to country; moderate salary.—Z 2490, this office.

A GIRL from country, R.C., aged 17, wishes post as Housemaid or Nursemaid; Protestant family; light work; good home; small wages.—Z 2673, Girl, this office.

A YOUNG Man desires employment, Clerical or any Post of Trust; references.—B 1136, this office.

ADVERTISEMENT Writer, aged 24, seeks situation with bright and forceful copy; can attend to displays.—B 1518, this office.

BUSINESS—Parents of respectable Catholic Girl, leaving school, wish to hear of vacancy in good class Home, where she will get a thorough knowledge of Housework, cooking, and Needlework.—B 1517, this office.

BOOKKEEPER—Girl, with 6 years' experience of Bookkeeping, Typewriting, Shorthand, desires post of bookkeeper, shorthand, and typewriting.—Z 2529, Bookkeeper, this office.

CARPENTER wants job, own workshop, city—Z 2513, Carpenter, this office.

DISPLAY Lined Irish Frieze Overcoats; sale certain; offered highest reference; see 52—Z 2557, Overcoats, this office.

DISCHARGED Sanitary Cadet, young, active, can do any work; good appearance; good scholarship; willing to continue, immediately.—B 1411, this office.

EXPERIENCED Young Lady, position in private or secretary or similar post, working hours only; highest salary, permanent.—Z 2785, Companion, this office.

EXPERIENCED Young Lady, Protestant, wishes to care for invalid or aged person; Dublin preferred.—B 1521, this office.

FIRST Class Housekeeper, disengaged; unbroken all Ireland; Protestant; age 35; good appearance; good cook; good manager; good nurse; highest references; Dublin preferred.—Z 2675, Housekeeper, this office.

GROOM (Coachman), married, wife Housemaid; no children; good cook; good manager; highest references; Protestant.—B 1525, this office.

GARDENER (Head Working), open to re-engagement; married; long and satisfactory references; Protestant; no family; highly recommended.—Z 2682, Gardener, this office.

MALES CONTINUED.

GARDENER (Head Working), life experience in all branches; highly recommended; Wife do laundry work; state terms.—Z 2587, Gardener, this office.

GARDENER, tomatoes, vines, peaches, all vegetables; age 42; indoor state terms.—Apply Gardener, Cullen, Gardener, Coolrusu Cottage, Clonegal, Co. Wicklow.

GROOM, disengaged, single, thoroughly understands care of hackney; light weight, good rider; no objection to go to England; well recommended. Apply Groom, Clonee, Mount Merrion.

GARDENER, thoroughly experienced; 6; daily; married; Kingstown, Dublin district; protestant.—B 1523, this office.

GROOM seeks situation as Stopper in hunting stables; age 22; good groom; this office. B

GARDENER (Head Working), thoroughly experienced all branches, private or market; married, R.C.; highly recommended.—Gardiner, Manor Kilbride, Co. Dublin.

HEAD Shepherd—Gentleman's Farm; married; R.C.; no family.—Apply John Clarke, Stepaside, Co. Dublin.

HEAD Steward or Working Steward; two or three years' highest testimonials; knowledge of farming and machinery; hay and seed stock, trust all dismissed at once.—Z 2450, Steward, this office.

HEAD and Chauffeur, long experience, understands horses; married; no family; well recommended. Address Z 2494, Head, this office.

LAND Steward open for engagement (R.C.); profitable to practical farmer; good references; married; wife cook; 3 in family; small wages; small family; small wages; Dublin district preferred.—B 1522, this office.

LAND Steward, life experience, stock, tillage, all estate work; highest testimonials; Protestant; married; no family.—Z 2492, Steward, this office.

LAND Steward, thoroughly practical experience stock and tillage; good manager; Protestant; married; no family; highly recommended.—Z 2522, Steward, this office.

MAJOR Hamilton Stobber recommends his Keeper, Groom, Gardener, Chauffeur; Protestant; married; no family; highly recommended.—Z 2523, Steward.

PLAIN Gardener wants employment; understands all farm work and gardening; can do carpentry; married.—Z 2800, Employment, this office.

MALES DISENGAGED.

CHARGE for Advertisements under this Heading, 12 words, 3d.; every succeeding word, 1d. Those seeking employment first insertions allowed for price of three.

A GOOD, honest, sober, hard working Man or Youth required immediately as General; must know about horses and be willing to do other work; good home.—B 1509, this office.

A PROTESTANT Butler Valet Wanted for Hunting Establishment, at once; must be sober, active, and strong enough for hunting.—B 1510, this office.

A STIFF smart Stepper Wanted for Hunting Establishment. Apply, enclosing copies of testimonials, Hunting Establishment, Irish Times Office.

ENERGETIC Working Gardener, with son or one other assistant; Protestant; married; wife cook; 3 in family; country; must understand poultry; state wages; state terms; state if can do carpentry; state if can; good wages to a man who will do his work.—Z 2524, Gardener, this office.

GROOM, R.C., Widower, single, good rider, trap, light weight, personally useful; disengage.—Tuite, Donnybrook.

GARDENER Wanted; one with knowledge of trained fruit protection; state wages.—Z 2525, Gardener, Co. Irish Times Office, Longford st. Bridge.

HEAD Gardener required for gentleman's stables, Co. Kildare; must be a first class rider, thoroughly understand training and hack work; state wages and references; excellent preferred. State age, weight, and experience.—Z 2526, Gardener, Co. Irish Times Office.

HEAD Gardener, long experience, understands horses; excellent preferred. State age, weight, and experience.—Z 2527, Gardener, Co. Irish Times Office.

LAND Steward open for engagement (R.C.); profitable to practical farmer; good references; married; wife cook; 3 in family; small wages; small family; small wages; Dublin district preferred.—B 1522, this office.

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MAN Servant Wanted, single, Protestant, with knowledge of horses.—Apply, stating qualifications, Butler, Irish Times Office.

MAIN Gardener and General Man for gentleman's place, Mayo; wife good Housemaid; some housework; 3 in family; good wages; state terms.—Z 2528, Gardener, this office.

PARTERRE Protestant Coachman General Man; married; South Ireland.—Z 2640, Coachman, this office.

SINGLE Man, about 40, Wanted (Indoor), Gardening and Coachman; Co. Leitrim, Longford.

SINGLE Gardener Wanted, good miller, personally useful; state wages; state terms.—Apply Representative Members' House, Kilmainhamham.

SINGLE Man Wanted, to live in house with son or wife to look after hired mares and young horses; good wages; state terms.—Z 2529, Man, this office.

SINGLE Man Wanted, to live in house; good wages.—Z 2530, Man, this office.

SINGLE Man Wanted, to live in house, for Bray District; good wages.—Z 2531, Man, this office.

PAINTER requires constant work on gentleman's residence, Rathmines; good wages; state terms.—B 1540, this office.

PROTESTANT Man, married, no children, requires situation as Timekeeper, Storekeeper, or Position of Trust.—B 1615, this office.

PROVISIONS, Grocery—Assistant seeks position; first class references; intern experience; Protestant; married.—B 1712, this office.

PROTESTANT Young Man Wanted; Person would go as a boy assistant to an invalid and make himself generally useful; light housework; excellent home.—Z 2532, Boy, this office.

SERVANT, Working, single; Protestant; non-smoker; good references; highest references.—Z 2486, Servant, this office.

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SAW Mill General Foreman, capable of managing, experienced in all branches of Sawmilling; good references. Reply, stating full particulars.—Z 2772, Foreman, this office.

SHORTHAND Typist, Lady, 5 years' experience, well educated, good speller, good typist; Protestant; state salary.—Z 2533, Typist, this office.

TWITH (17) desires general employment; good character from late employer.—B 1379, this office. A

YOUNG Lady Shorthand Typist, Wanted (Indoor Private Secretary); no typing or shorthand; high salary to suitable person.—Z 2534, Typist, this office.

YOUNG Girl (Protestant) seeks position; Useful Help, or nursery Nursemaid; good home; state wages.—Z 2535, Help, this office.

YOUNG Lady, 18, desires post of Typist or Typist Outdoor or Books; 7 years' experience; good typist.—Z 2536, Typist, this office.

YOUTH desires school studies an Apprenticeship, to commence in September; good appearance.—Z 2537, Carpenter, this office.

YOUNG Lady would go as Companion; can cook; good home; wages; state terms.—Z 2538, Lady, this office.

YOUNG married Man, R.C., would take on horses and help to go in Country Place.—Apply Z 2539, Man, this office.

YOUNG Man desires Position of Trust, Timekeeper or Store Clerk; good references.—B 1524, this office.

YOUNG Lady wishes to be near Dublin; good home; Irish Typist; good references.—B 1197, this office.

YOUNG Lady desires post in city; good references.—B 1092, this office.

YOUNG Man Protestant, seeks situation; reliable, trustworthy; can be well recommended; give cash security.—Z 2788, Man, this office.

YOUNG Lady, well educated, desires position as Shorthand Typist; good for business; good office work.—B 1542, this office.

A YOUNG Person seeks position Plain Gardener, or to taking care of a cow or horse, and make himself generally useful.—B 1543, Gardener, this office.

A Miss McCarthy, Duke st., Grosvenor place, wishes to hear of a good Housemaid.

A FARMER'S Son, R.C., single, wishes to hear of a vacancy as a Land Steward; good practical farmer; takes charge of cattle and horses.—Z 2768, Farmer, this office.

A CIVIL Gardener, vines, etc.; milk; so-called; disengaged; good cottage; state terms.—Z 2769, Gardener, this office.

A ACTIVE Working Gardener, all branches, milk; state terms; good cottage; Protestant.—Z 2770, Gardener, Irish Times Office, Bagot st. Bridge.

B.A. Student desires Gardening, Rockingham, Co. Roscommon.

ENERGETIC Working Gardener, with son or one other assistant; Protestant; married; wife cook; 3 in family; country; must understand poultry; state wages; state terms; if can do carpentry; if can; good wages to a man who will do his work.—Z 2524, Gardener, this office.

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SHORTHAND Typist, Lady

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

WAR OFFICE, 5th SEPTEMBER, 1919.

REGULAR FORCES.—Hd.-Qrs. of Admin. Serv. and Deptt.—Labour Council. (C. A.)—Bt. Lt.-Col. R. V. Steward, D.S.O., R. Lancs. Fus., and to be temp. Col., whilst so employed.

INFANTRY.—Leics. R.—The undermentioned Lts. relinquish the actg. rank of Capt.—A. Lewis, R. H. Sander. Lt. R. I. G. L. Sibling relinquishes the actg. rank of Capt. R. Ir. Fus. Lt. A. Duncan, M.C., relinquishes the actg. rank of Capt.—Welsh R.

MEMORANDUM.—Capt. (Lt., ret. pay) R. J. Filgate, 3rd Norf. R., Spec. Res., relinquishes the actg. rank of Maj. on ceasing to be employ. as Senior Asst. of an Inf. Record Section.

SPECIAL RESERVE OF OFFICERS.—Reserve Unit.—2nd R. Irish Fus.—The undermentioned Lts. are retd. to the estab.—H. O'Shea, N. Buckeridge.

REGULAR FORCES.—Special Appointment—Mil. Governor, Lt. X.—Mar. W. H. Kenny, R. Irish Fus., and relinquishes the temp. rank of Lt.-Col.

MEMORANDUM.—Capt. J. M. R. Sanders, M.C., Lein. G.R., to be temp. Lt.-Col. whilst employed as a

SERVICE BATTALIONS.—R. I. Rifles.—Temp. Lt. S. Hunter relinquishes his commission on completion of service, and retains the rank of Lt. Temp. 2nd Lt. W. A. Stevens, from 1st Garr. Bn., to be temp. 2nd Lt.

THOMPSON'S MILITARY TAILORS, 8 Westmoreland street, Dublin. (Estabd. 1846.)

LLOYD'S MAIL NEWS.

ADEN, Thursday.—The Khiva, from London for Bombay.

ADELAIDE, Thursday.—The Talada, from London.

ANTOFAGASTA, Friday.—The Bogota, for Liverpool.

ADEN, Wednesday.—The Hazelhall, from the Tyne for Colombo.

ALEXANDRIA, Wednesday.—The Caledonia, for Marseilles.

BIRKENHEAD, Saturday.—The Governor, from Liverpool.

BUENOS AYRES, Thursday.—The Theopis, from Rosario.

BUENOS AYRES, Friday.—The Versus, for Philadelphia.

BUENOS AYRES, Thursday.—The Nagara, from Montevideo.

BOMBAY, September 1.—The Pilkwara, for Shanghai.

CARDIFF, Saturday.—The Mokatam, from Port Sudan.

COLON, Saturday.—The Warkworth, for London, left.

COLOMBO, Friday.—The Egypt, from Port Sudan.

CLUZ, Wednesday.—The Racina, for London, left.

COLON, September 1st.—The Cedric, for Liverpool, left.

COLOMBO, Wednesday.—The City of Agra, for London.

CAPE TOWN, Wednesday.—The Gordon Castle, for Bombay.

COLOMBO, Wednesday.—The Rome, for Calcutta, left.

FREMANTLE, Friday.—The Marie, for London, left.

GRAVESEND, Saturday.—The Orient Castle, for Melbourne, left.

HALIFAX, Friday.—The Caraquet, for the West Indies.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday.—The Patani, for West Africa.

MELBOURNE, Thursday.—The Demosthenes, from Montreal, arrived.

MALTA, Thursday.—The Palmas, from New York, arrived.

MELBOURNE, Friday.—The Edinburgh Castle, for Southampton, left.

MALTA, Friday.—The Copenhagen, for Bristol, from Port Said, passed.

MALTA, Friday.—The Highland Heather, for Liverpool, arrived.

MELBOURNE, Tuesday.—The Gloucester Castle, from Marseilles.

MELBOURNE, Tuesday.—The Dunoegan Castle, for London.

NEW YORK, September 1st.—The Kalomo, from Calcutta, arrived.

NEW YORK, Friday.—The Belgic, for Liverpool, left.

NEW YORK, Saturday.—Capt. J. M. R. Sanders, M.C., Lein. G.R., to be temp. Lt.-Col. whilst employed as a

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NEW YORK, Saturday.—The Armagh, from Sydney.

PLYMOUTH, Friday.—The Sardinia, from Sydney for London.

PORTSMOUTH, Friday.—The Montezuma, for Montreal, left.

PORT SAID, Saturday.—The Outfleet, for New York, left.

PORT SAID, Wednesday.—The Chanda Prabha, for London.

QUEBEC, Friday.—The Pontorion and the Verdanis left Pictou, for Liverpool, on Saturday.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Thursday.—The Highland Loch, for London.

SUEZ, August 31st.—The Walton Hall, for Colombo, left.

SUEZ, Thursday.—The Defender and the Gladiator, for Bombay, passed.

SUEZ, Friday.—The Ceylon, for Bombay.

SUEZ, Friday.—The City of Calcutta, for London.

SUEZ, Friday.—The City of Karachi, arrived.

SUEZ, Friday.—The Ceylon, passed, from Yokohama for London, and Tom Mars, from Yokohama for Port Said, arrived.

SYDNEY, Thursday.—The Oxfordshire, for Colombo, left.

SOUTHAMPTON, Saturday.—The Aquitania, for New York.

TYNE, Saturday.—The Ionic, for Wellington, left.

TYNE, Friday.—The City of Canton, from Calcutta, and Tom Mars, from Calcutta for New York, arrived.

TYNE, Thursday.—The Kansali Mara, for London, left.

TRINIDAD, Wednesday.—The Quelicta, for London, from London, arrived.

YOKOHAMA, September 1st.—The Atenta Mara, for London.

SATURDAY'S SHIPPING REPORT.

Barometer—29.90, at 1 p.m.

Wind and Weather—W.S.W. wind, fresh breeze; overcast.

Foreign Arrivals—Nil.

Coastwise Arrivals—Nil.

Coastwise Departures.—Sligo, for Glasgow, with goods; Ballina, for Liverpool, with goods; Ballina, for Manchester, with goods; Ballina, for Ardrossan, with goods; Ballina, for Barrow, with goods; Ballina, for Newport, with goods; Ballina, for Swansea, with goods; Ballina, for Port Talbot, with goods; Ballina, for Bristol, with goods; Ballina, for Cardiff, with goods; Ballina, for Penarth, with goods; Ballina, for Newport, with goods; Ballina, for Ayr, with goods; Ballina, for Troon, with goods; Ballina, for Glasgow, with goods; Ballina, for Cardiff, with goods; Ballina, for Swansea, with goods; Ballina, for Port Talbot

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.
TO-NIGHT AT 7.45. EARLY DOORS AT 7.0.
Matinee Wednesday and Saturday, 2.30.
GILBERT MILLER PRESENTS
DADDY LONG-LEGS.
A "FULL OF SMILES" PLAY.
By JEAN WEBSTER.
FULL LONDON COMPANY, INCLUDING
Beatrice ST. VINCENT and Norman PARTRIDGE.
"THE MOST DELIGHTFUL COMEDY OF THE DAY."
SPECIAL NOTICE.
THE BOX OFFICE IS NOW OPEN AT MESSRS. CRAMER'S, 4 AND 5 WESTMORELAND ST. FROM 10 to 5.30. SATURDAY 10 TO 1 O'CLOCK. EVENINGS AT THEATRE.
Next "THE ARCADIANS." Week.

EMPIRE THEATRE.
6.45 ..... TWICE NIGHTLY 8.45
WHO IS SHE?
FIRST VISIT TO DUBLIN.
NIBLO
And his Wonderful Singing and Talking Birds.
Stebbing Trio. Claude Lester. Frank Byrne. Simple and Bolton. The Levards.
SISTERS MILVILLE.
Box Office Open 11 to 5. Tel. 824.

ABBEY THEATRE.
TO-MORROW (TUESDAY), at 8.15 p.m., and following nights. Mat. Saturday, 2.30.
"THE WHITEHEADED BOY,"
A COMEDY IN THREE ACTS BY LENNOX ROBINSON.
Booking at Theatre. 'Phone, 3268.

QUEEN'S THEATRE.
6.30. ..... TWICE NIGHTLY. ..... 8.30.
The Everyreen Irish Drama,
ARAH-NA-POGUE.
Seats Booked at Theatre, 2/- ..... Telephone 3016.

THE CARLTON.
FAMOUS PLAYERS-LASKY PREFERENCE WEEK.
MONDAY—OLIVER TWIST. Featuring Marie Doro.
TUESDAY—LAW OF THE LAND. Featuring Olga Petrova.
WEDNESDAY—ROSE OF THE WORLD. Featuring Elsie Ferguson.
THURSDAY—JOHANNA ENLISTS. Featuring Mary PICKFORD.
FRIDAY and SATURDAY—THE WHITE MAN'S LAW. Featuring Seasue Hayakawa.
"FIRST TRIP IN DUBLIN."
Comedy, Travel, Drama, Gazette, etc.
VIOLIN SOLO—JOTA NAVARRA-SARASATE. By Mr. Erwin Goldsater, at 4.30 and 8.30.
ORCHESTRAL SELECTIONS.
1—"Pagliacci" ..... Leoncavallo
2—Overture "Maritana" ..... Wallace
3—Ballet Music "Faust" ..... Gounod
4—Four Indian Love Lyrics ..... Woodforde-Finden
5—Second Czardas ..... Monti
6—Pouppe Valsante ..... Hill

BOHEMIAN PICTURE THEATRE, PHILSBORO' ROAD.
TO-DAY.
FIRST TIME IN DUBLIN.
"BROWN OF HARVARD,"
With Jack Gilbert, Lois Wilson, Tom Gallery, Sidney Ainsworth, etc.
Showing at 5, 7, and 9 p.m.
Also
ADVENTURES AMONG THE CANNIBALS, No. 8, Irish Events, Comedies, Graphic, etc.

THE GRAFTON PICTURE HOUSE,
GRAFTON STREET
ALL THIS WEEK.
MICHAEL ZACHAREWITSCH,
THE WORLD-FAMOUS VIOLINIST.
Will give Recitals in this Theatre At 3.30 and 7.30 p.m. Daily.
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PRINCESS, RATHMINES.
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Starring Violet Heming. Also Pathe Gazette, Serial, Comedy, and Prof. Renaud's Famous Orchestra.

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DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS IN "MR. FIX IT."
Also "THE CANNIBALS," etc.

ATHY SHOW,
POSTPONED (OWING TO LABOUR TROUBLE) FROM 13th AUGUST.
To be held in
SHOW GROUNDS, ATHY,
ON FRIDAY, 26th SEPTEMBER, 1919.
ALL CLASSES REMAIN SAME AS IN SCHEDULE LIST.
GREAT HORSE JUMPING COMPETITIONS As previously advertised.
Entries Close 18th September. For Horse Jumping 22nd September.
All information from
THOMAS J. BODLEY, Hon. Secretary.

PIANOFORTE, THEORY, HARMONY.
TUITIONS RESUMED BY
MADAME LOUIE GROVER,
Associate Royal College of Music, London, AT 6 CULLENSWOOD TERRACE, RANELAGH, Dublin, and City Studio.

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Miss HAINES
Has Returned from London.
Children's and Adult Classes Re-open in the MOLESWORTH HALL, NEXT MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 15th.
13 WESTMORELAND STREET, DUBLIN.

DANCING, 8 to 10.30 p.m.,
In the Molesworth Hall Every Monday, Commencing MONDAY, September 15th. M. A. Manahan's Band (specially conducted). Admission, 2/6. Miss HAINES, 13 Westmoreland st., Dublin.

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THE BEST WEEK-END PAPER FOR DUBLIN People is the WEEKLY IRISH TIMES. Can Be Bought on Sale every Saturday morning.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL.
HIPPODROME 6.45 ...TWICE NIGHTLY 8.50.
Mons. Empire, Ltd., Thomas Albert De Courville's NEW PRODUCTION,
"KEEP 'EM ALIVE!"
Including JACK GALLAGHER, Fanny Olive, Ruby Lester, Louie Beckman, etc.
WINTER GARDENS.
Vocalist Daily between 1 and 2 and 4 and 5.
Light Refreshments. No Charge for Admission.

THEATRE ROYAL.
GRAND FAREWELL MATINEE, to MISS FLORRIE RYAN,
WEDNESDAY, 10th SEPTEMBER, at 3 o'clock.
MISS MIGNON NEVADA,
The Brilliant Covent Garden Soprano; Miss Rosalind Dowse, Miss Norah Dowse, Miss Mina Harin; Mr. Harry O'Donovan; Mr. Percy Whitehead, Mr. O'Dowda Wade, MISS FLORRIE RYAN.
Dress Circle, 6/-; Partners 4/-; Upper Circle, 3/-; Gallery, 1/-. Booking at Theatre.

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5 ..... PRS. 4.125. 5
NUTS
"IN FUN IN A SCHOOLROOM."
Rita Johnston. Ray and Douglas. 2 Australians. Hayes and Finch. Delia Daly. Harold Heath.
DAMSEL AND BOY
IN A SENSATIONAL SPECIALITY.

KINGSTOWN PAVILION.
3.30 to 10.15. Continuous. THREE DAYS ONLY.
MABEL NORMAND AND MOORE
In a Merry, Mystifying Goldwyn Comedy-Drama,
"THE FLOOR BELOW,"
A delightful Play of Love. Thrills and laughter keeps the audience in a pleasant state of happy uneasiness.
THE TRAIL OF THE WOLVES." Chap. Five of Sensational Episodes in "Camping Out" (New Acts).
"ADVENTURES AMONG THE CANNIBALS."
CHAPTER 8 OF "THE MINE." Mutt and Jeff—Hitting High Spots. Pathe Gazette.

PICTURE HOUSE, KINGSTOWN. 3.30 to 10.15. Continuous.
TO-DAY, TO-MORROW, AND WEDNESDAY.
GERALDINE FARRAR
in "THE WILD CAT."
THE 8th OF THE GOLDWYN STAR SERIES.
A Dynamic melodrama of the Western Plains.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

ALEXANDRA COLLEGE, DUBLIN.
Founded 1866 for the Higher Education of Ladies. Incorporated 1887, under the Educational Endowments (Ireland) Act, 1885.
Lady Principal—MISS WHITE, LL.D.
MICHAELMAS TERM, 1919.
COLLEGE WILL RE-OPEN ON WEDNESDAY, 17th SEPTEMBER.
Students are prepared for the Higher Grades, Intermediate, and for the Universities.
The College Calendar may be had on application.
The Lady Principal will be at the College from 10 till 1 o'clock on and after September 10th (excepting Saturdays) to receive entries.
TRAINING DEPARTMENTS FOR TEACHERS.
Head of Department—PROFESSOR M. C. JONES.
(1) Secondary Training Department. (Its course includes the Trinity College Department for the Training of Teachers.)
There is a Loan Fund, and several Scholarships are offered.
(2) Department for Training Junior School Teachers and Primary Teachers.
KINDERGARTEN DEPARTMENT (Froebel Certificate of Not. Lond.).
The Hostel for Training Students adjoins the College Gymnasium.
The Prospectus and Forms of Application for Scholarships can be had from the Lady Principal.
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Course in HOUSEHOLD (recognised by the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction).
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Prospectuses on application to the Secretary, Girls' Hostel, Residence Hall—Miss RUSSELL, B.A., 4, 5, and 6 Leeson Park.
Devandra Residence House—Miss FLETCHER, 55 Pembroke road, Dublin.
Hostel for Training Students—15 Lower Leeson street.
R. F. CROOK, M.A., Secretary.

OFFICIAL NOTICE.
PROPOSAL TO CHANGE A SHIP'S NAME.
WE, THE ULSTER STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LTD., "HEAD" LINE BUILDINGS, SKELCHANGE ..... OWNERSHIP AND FOR CONFORMITY WITH THE REGULATIONS OF THE SHIPS OF THE FLEET, we have applied to the Board of Trade, under the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, in respect of our ship STEAMER MUSKIM, of DUBLIN, Official No. 90452, of 1,344.45 tons, of 1,000 H.P., to change her name to "WICKLOW HEAD," and we propose to use said new name at the PORT OF BELFAST, for which we have applied for permission to change her name to "WICKLOW HEAD." We propose to use said new name at the PORT OF BELFAST, for which we have applied for permission to change her name to "WICKLOW HEAD." We propose to use said new name at the PORT OF BELFAST, for which we have applied for permission to change her name to "WICKLOW HEAD." Any objections to the proposed change of name must be sent to the Mercantile Marine Superintendent, Board of Trade, within seven days from the appearance of this advertisement.
Dated at BELFAST, this 6th day of SEPTEMBER, 1919.
Signed, THE ULSTER STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.
JOHN ROGERSON AND SONS, Managers.

CORPORATION OF DUBLIN.
EXAMINATION FOR CLERKSHIPS.
A Competitive Examination for Eight Clerkships (age 17 to 23) will be held on the 17th and 18th October, 1919. Applications for permission to compete must be made on the form provided, which can be obtained at the office of the undersigned, and must be returned up to, but not later than, 4 o'clock p.m. on 1st October, 1919. Each candidate who represents the Corporation is necessarily a candidate for a member of the Corporation at the ensuing Municipal Election. Forms of application can be had at the office of the City Treasurer, Municipal Buildings, Cork hill.
By Order,
EDMUND W. TYE, City Treasurer.
8th September, 1919.

IRISH FEDERATION OF DISCHARGED AND DEMOBILISED SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.
CHARLEVILLE BRANCH.
RESULT OF DRAW.
1st Prize, £5—Ticket No. 1, M. Naughton, Main street, Bruff. Ticket No. 89.
2nd Prize, £2—Ticket No. 1995, Cowhey, Printer, Charleville. Ticket No. 2038.
3rd Prize, £1—Ticket No. 2054, Sullivan, Springfort, Charleville. Ticket No. 2038.

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15 OUNCE AND 21 OUNCE SHEETS IN ORIGINAL CASES.
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FOR COMPANY NOTICES SEE FINANCIAL PAGE

APPEALS.

MERCER'S CHARITABLE HOSPITAL, DUBLIN.
URGENT APPEAL FOR FUNDS.
Hon. President:
THE RIGHT HON. THE LORD CHANCELLOR.
Hon. Chairman of Committee:
CAPTAIN SIR HAROLD NUTTING, BART.
Subscriptions already acknowledged £2,652 4 9½
The following have since been received:—
Proceeds of the St. Helen's Fête, given in aid of the Hospital by Captain Sir Harold Nutting, Bart., and Lady Nutting £4,427 19 0
E. F. Culverwell, N.F.U.D. 10 10 0
Captain Edward Goulding 5 0 0
F. J. Nonney, Esq. 1 1 0
S. E. Dengler 1 0 0
A Friend (per Miss Burkitt) 1 0 0
Total £7,097 15 11
BETHEL SOLOMONS, M.D., } Hon. HENRY D. AYLES, } Secretaries.
E. TENISON COLLINS, R.I., Hon. Treasurer.
Mercer's Hospital, 2nd September, 1919.

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PILOCARPINE LOTION.
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THE INTERNATIONAL PHARMACY, 21 DAWSON STREET, DUBLIN.

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Leave Dublin (W. Row) 7.0 p.m. Due London (Euston) 6.0 a.m.
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46 and 47 LR. SACKVILLE ST.,
34 NASSAU ST.,
65 DAWSON ST., } DUBLIN
Also at CORK and LONDON.

HIGH WATER AT DUBLIN BAR. (NEW TIME.)

To-day ..... Morning	11.7	Evening	11.27
To-morrow	11.46	.....	12.4

SUNRISE AND SUNSET. (NEW TIME.)

To-day ..... Rises	6.44	Sets	6.1
To-morrow	6.46	.....	5.58

LIGHTING-UP TIME ..... 9.1 P.M.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR TO-DAY.

Theatre Royal—Hippodrome, 6.45 and 8.50 p.m.
Gaiety Theatre—Daddy Long-Legs, 7.45 p.m.
Queen's Theatre—Arah-Na-Pogue, 6.30 and 8.30.
Empire Theatre—6.45 and 8.45 p.m.
Tivoli Theatre—6.45 and 8.45 p.m.
Bohemian Picture Theatre—Continuous.
Princess Picture House, Rathmines—Continuous.
Rathmines Town Hall—Lecture, 3 p.m.
Carlton Cinema—Continuous.
Grafton Picture House—Continuous.
Sackville Picture House—Continuous.
Picture House—Continuous.
Kingstown Pavilion—Pictures, 3.30 to 10.15 p.m.
Kingstown Picture House—3.30 to 10.15 p.m.
Pembroke Council, 4.30 p.m.

The Irish Times.
MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1919.

The Austrian National Assembly has authorised Dr. Renner to sign the Peace Treaty, and it is stated that the signature will take place on Wednesday morning at St. Germain.

President Poincaré on Saturday laid the first stone of a monument commemorating American intervention at Point de Grave. Mr. Wallace, United States Ambassador in Paris, was present and spoke.

Admiral Lord Beresford died suddenly from apoplexy at the residence of the Duke of Portland in Caithness-shire, where he was on a visit.

In receiving the Freedom of the City of Dundee on Saturday Earl Beatty said that the Coast of Scotland was the headquarters of our naval strategy in the vital theatre of the war, and Scottish energy and resource had accomplished a great deal during the years that the war had lasted.

Speaking at Glasgow last night Mr. Ramsay Macdonald said that "direct action" for political work was the most difficult of all political weapons, and would fail in nine cases out of ten.

Mr. Stuart Bunning, Chairman of the Trades Union Congress, presiding at a Labour Housing Conference at Glasgow on Saturday, said that good housing was at the root of all reform. Labour had failed to make headway with its housing policy in the past because of a lack of power and confidence in itself, but a rapid change was coming.

Mr. J. H. Thomas, addressing a demonstration of nearly two thousand railwaymen at Glasgow yesterday, referred to the railway negotiations, and said that within three weeks they hoped to arrive at a settlement which would include every grade. The position in the Labour world would be more serious in the coming months than ever before.

The Fermoy Outrage.

We report to-day the most daring and most deliberately planned outrage which has yet marked the new campaign of political crime in Ireland. Yesterday morning, at half-past ten o'clock, eighteen soldiers of the Shropshire Light Infantry were attacked by twenty men outside the door of the Methodist Church in Fermoy. The soldiers, "carrying" their rifles, were about to enter the church in single file. The attacking party arrived suddenly in three motor cars, and opened fire with revolvers at point-blank range. The first four soldiers dropped to the ground—the corporal killed outright and the other three badly wounded. Then the criminals fell upon the remaining soldiers, overpowered them, seized the eighteen rifles, and escaped in their motor cars. We are told that the rifles were not loaded. When the police obtained motor cars and sought to follow the men they found the road blocked with trees. An aeroplane is reported to have taken part in the pursuit, but without success. Every one of the twenty murderers and robbers got away, and as we write, more than twelve hours after the outrage, they are still at large. We need not dwell on the abominable wickedness of the crime—the callousness which sent an innocent man suddenly to his account on the very threshold of the house of God—but it has features which demand instant and outspoken comment. This crime was committed by a large party of men, in a chief street of a populous Irish town, on a fine Sunday morning when all the bells were ringing for public worship. The criminals used three motor cars, and one motor car—to say nothing of three—is a noticeable object. It is obvious that the trees which were found on the road after the escaping cars had passed were prepared for their purpose before the shots were fired. It seems to be improbable that the escaping men themselves delayed to throw the trees across the road. The plain inference from these facts and assumptions is that the outrage was planned with the utmost care, and that other persons than the actual criminals had knowledge, not, perhaps, that murder would be done, but certainly that an attempt would be made to seize the rifles. Previous crimes—all the Tipperary police murders, for instance—have been followed by protests that the murderers must have been strangers to the locality. No such theory is feasible in the case of this latest villainy. It is obvious that the criminals either had friends and sympathisers in the district or counted, for their impunity, on a universal state of public terrorism. In the latter case their calculation seems to have been entirely justified by the event. Not only the crime itself, but its revelation of local conditions, must make decent Irishmen in every part of the world hang their heads for shame. What virtue can reside in any political cause that is promoted by such foul means or, at any rate, hesitates to denounce them? We suppose that the Irish Government will take prompt measures to make similar deeds impossible in future. The Fermoy outrage is an effective answer to those who call for the reduction of the "Army of Occupation" in Ireland and demand immediate self-government for counties that cower under the constant menace of the assassin's bullet. There are others than the Government upon whom, as we think, these accumulating crimes fix an important duty. Individual denunciations by spiritual advisers of the people have produced no visible result. Surely the time has come when the great, organised voice of the Roman Catholic Church in Ireland should thunder against this awful campaign of murder?

British Policy in Russia.

Public attention has been called once more to the Allied—and more particularly the British—policy in Russia by a letter written by Lieutenant-Colonel J. Sherwood-Kelly, V.C., to the London *Daily Express*. Colonel Sherwood-Kelly, who has been in command of the 2nd Battalion of the Hampshire Regiment in North Russia, has just returned to England; and, following the example of General Maurice last year, he runs the risk of professional penalties in order to do what he considers to be a public duty. His letter makes serious charges against the Government. It states that it, in common with many others, volunteered for service in North Russia, in the sincere belief that our troops there could be withdrawn in safety only with the aid of a strong and efficient relief force. Upon arrival in Archangel, however, Colonel Sherwood-Kelly received the impression that the declared policy of the Government was not being followed. He alleges, in the first place, that the relief force was used for offensive, and not for purely defensive, purposes; that an ambitious plan of campaign was prosecuted which involved advances far into the interior of Russia; and that, owing to his personal experience, the operations were carried out in an inefficient manner. In the next place, Colonel Sherwood-Kelly states that the "loyal Russian Army" was untrustworthy, always disposed to mutiny, and a greater danger to our own forces than the Bolshevist Army against which we were fighting. Finally, he says that the "provisional Government" established by Great Britain in Archangel has neither the confidence nor the support of the people, and will collapse as soon as our military protection has been withdrawn. In his opinion, the losses which we have suffered in North Russia have been "useless," and the entire Russian policy of the Government is unsound.

Colonel Sherwood-Kelly's letter has caused something in the nature of a "sensation." The views of a gallant soldier who has won the proudest distinction of the British Army, even if his rank be no higher than that of a battalion commander, cannot be ignored; but, on the other hand, they cannot be accepted as the last word on the subject. Already a semi-official statement has been issued by the War Office which disputes Colonel Sherwood-Kelly's charges. Its most important declaration is that the Government has no intention of deviating "by a hair's breadth" from its declared policy of evacuation. Our troops are being withdrawn, and the War Office thinks that the wisest course is to leave the whole matter to the judgment of the future, because when the ice closes the British forces will have left Northern Russia. At the same time the statement defends the Government's policy up to the present. It was absolutely necessary to send a relief force to Russia; otherwise General Ironside's Army might have been annihilated. Any attempt to withdraw our men without a covering force would have ended in military disaster, and the operations which Colonel Sherwood-Kelly describes as involving penetration far into the interior were conducted by General Sadleir-Jackson according to the "sound principles of defence." Again, it is stated that Colonel Sherwood-Kelly is not in a position to grasp either the political situation in Russia or the present mentality of the Russian people. A battalion commander cannot be supposed to have "any reasonable idea" of general operations on a large scale. Colonel Sherwood-Kelly should have communicated his charges to the authorities, and it is absurd for laymen at home to base a "series of allegations" against the Government upon such scanty foundations.

A clear and unequivocal statement of Government policy in regard to Russia is an urgent necessity. It is stated that Mr. Churchill will probably reply in person to Colonel Sherwood-Kelly's charges, and we hope that he will take this opportunity of telling the country exactly how it stands. The British nation is not very much concerned in the quality of the troops which it is supporting in Northern Russia. On the other hand, it is concerned very vitally with the nature and extent of its commitments. It wants to know how long the Russian expedition is likely to last; what effect our withdrawal will have upon the safety of the Empire in the first place, and the security of loyal Russia in the next; how long we are to be expected to assist Koltchak and Denikin with arms and ammunition; and, finally, what attitude our Government intends to adopt towards Russia in general, and the *de facto* Bolshevist Government in particular. An unambiguous statement by Mr. Churchill on these points would banish much of the not unnatural distrust and suspicion from the minds of the people. Our policy in Russia has never been clearly defined—very possibly because it has never clearly existed. Obviously there can be no compromise with Bolshevism; equally obviously we cannot afford to indulge in military gambles or Quixotic escapades. So far we have had no political policy, so to speak, towards the Bolshevists; our military policy has been unsatisfactory and has led to deplorable agitation among the working classes. When our men are withdrawn, we shall be no farther on the road towards a Russian peace than we were six months ago. The Government should face the problem of Russia without delay. It should adopt a policy which is both definite and positive, and it should pursue that policy fearlessly. Had the Allies taken some definite steps last January, Colonel Sherwood-Kelly never needs have written to the papers, and Russia's troubles now might have been ended.

Motor Car Prices.

The motor trade intends to take strong measures to prevent "profiteering" within its ranks. It proposes to "stop list" any agent who makes a customer pay more than the scheduled price of a car. "Stop list" means, in effect, a drastic trade boycott. No one will supply the offender with protected goods, and, if any person attempts to break the boycott, his name also will be added to the list. If the proposal is approved by the general meeting of the trade which will be held in Dublin this week, it will have a most wholesome effect. It will not, however, eliminate "profiteering" completely. Unfortunately, the high prices which cars fetch have introduced a very undesirable class of opportunist dealer into the motor business. These persons generally trade privately, and it is difficult for the motor trade itself either to detect them or to take action against them. The common plan of such dealers is to advertise a car for sale from some private address which may be supposed to inspire confidence. A quick deal is effected by a plausible story about the vendor's early departure from the country. In this way many new cars have been sold at exorbitant prices, while faked up "crocks" have been palmed off as comparatively recent models. The public can help to make the motor trade's scheme a complete success. If intending purchasers refuse to pay higher prices than those marked on the catalogues to either a private seller or an agent who does not belong to the Association, the "profiteers" will cease to exist.

Prisoners of War.

That wonderful organisation the Central Prisoners' of War Committee has rendered an account of its stewardship. Altogether 180,130 British soldiers were made prisoners by our foes between the 4th August, 1914, and the 11th November, 1918. Many died in captivity, but the vast majority lived to be released by the victories of their comrades. That they were able to survive the hardships of prison life was due almost entirely to the steps that the Committee and its various local branches took to relieve their necessities. The scheme was severely tested on many occasions, but, thanks to the energy and perseverance of the workers, its efficiency never failed. The total expenditure on supplies to prisoners of war amounted to about £6,500,000. Close on 9,000,000 food parcels and 800,000 clothing parcels were despatched. Of the total outlay about one-third was provided from the general fund of the Joint Societies of the British Red Cross and Order of St. John, and the balance was contributed by the general public. During the last few months of the Committee's operations the gross expenditure was at the rate of £20,000 *per* day.

ROYAL INNISKILLING FUSILIERS.

INTERESTING PRESENTATION IN BOULOGNE.

On the cliffs above Boulogne on Friday, August 29th last, a little band of veterans of the 7th Battalion Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, received into their keeping the King's Colour, presented to the unit for its services in the great war. The weather was in its kindest mood, and a brilliant sunshine caused bayonets to glitter and accoutrements to gleam. The parade was a triumph of precision and steadiness.

The Colour party, mustering 31 other ranks, was, owing to the absence of Lieutenant-Colonel C. E. Healy, M.C., on leave, under the command of Major A. J. W. Fitzmaurice, 3rd Royal Irish Rifles, attached 7th Battalion Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, and the following officers were on parade:—Captain A. E. Balfour, Captain H. Robson, M.C.; Lieutenant R. Means, Captain H. Wade, M.C. (Adjt.); Captain J. J. Barry, Second Lieutenant J. E. Calwell, Second Lieutenant D. V. Sheehan carried the Colour.

It was a singularly happy circumstance that the battalion should receive its Colour from the hands of Brigadier-General F. W. Ramsay, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., an officer of long and intimate association with the unit. It was as part of the brigade which General Ramsay commanded that the battalion saw some of its severest and most memorable fighting on the Somme in 1916. Now, on the hills above Boulogne, far from the old changing and tumult, and with Dover cliffs showing softly across the blue of the Channel, he came to thank them.

General Ramsay, speaking after the Colours had been consecrated by the Rev. Father J. O'Herlihy, Roman Catholic Chaplain to the Forces, said that the presentation had taken place, said:—I cannot express to you how much I appreciate the great honour which I have today in presenting to you the King's Colour. After two-and-a-half years' fighting alongside of you in the 16th (Irish) Division, after witnessing your gallant actions in the war, and your devotion to duty through all the long years of weary trench warfare, and especially after all your battalion did for me in the memorable Battle of Ginchy, I feel that there is no one to whom the privilege could have given greater pleasure, and I assure you that there is no one who has any greater sympathy or greater admiration for the Irish soldier. You commenced a glorious career on 27th April, 1916, when in company with my Dublin Fusiliers, you were instrumental in the defeat of the Bavarians just west of Hulluch. It was you who captured Serre Wood, on the Somme, in September, 1916, though the credit of it was given to another Division. On the 9th September, 1916, you were placed under my command, and assisted me in the capture of the village of Ginchy and Telegraph Hill, a stronghold which had resisted the attacks of no less than three British Divisions. Although the brigades on either flank of you failed to leave their trenches, you gallantly fought your way on, and reached your final objective. In spite of both your flanks being exposed, and in spite of repeated counter-attacks, you held your ground until relieved by the Grenadier and Welsh Guards at midnight. In this action you showed all the finest fighting qualities of the Irish soldier, you made the name of the Irish Division, and you made history for Ireland. This position was the key to all the future operations on the Somme, and was the cause of their final success.

THE NATION'S TRIBUTE TO NURSES.

A meeting of the Council and Executive Committee of the Nation's Tribute to Nurses was held on Wednesday, September 3rd, at the offices, 37 Lower Baggot street, Dublin, Lady Arnott, D.B.E., in the chair. A number of very distressing cases of nurses in urgent need were brought forward, and annuities and grants were given by the Council. The Secretary announced that Lady Margaret Proby has kindly undertaken the Vice-Presidency of Co. Wicklow, and that an appeal from her, published in the local papers, had resulted in a considerable sum from the county.

The following sums have been received since the last meeting:—

Co. Wicklow, *per* the Lady Margaret Proby:—£5 5s., Edward Nolan, Esq.; £5, Sir Robert Hodges, F. B. Jameson, Esq.; £3, Wellington Darley, Esq.; £2 2s., Mrs. Ball Acton; £2, Colonel Scott Moore, J.P., George H. Stepney, Esq.; £1 1s., Alex. Parker Keane, Esq., Denys Hanan, M.D.; £1, the Rt. Hon. the Earl of Meath, the Ladies Howard, Colonel William Kemmis, D.L., Colonel R. H. Daniel, Mrs. G. T. Hall £31 9 0

Co. Galway, *per* the Lady Ashtown:—Result of Tennis Tournament, Ballinasloe, *per* L. Williams, Hon. Sec., £11; Collection at United Protestant Peace Celebration, St. Nicholas', Galway £1 16 0

Miss G. M. Griffin, Carlow 0 15 0

Contributions to the Fund, addressed to the Hon. Treasurers, the Right Hon. Michael Cox, P.C., and Sir John Lyons, M.D., K.B.E., will be gratefully received at the offices of the Tribute, 37 Lower Baggot street, Dublin.

Mr. Hoover and party left Waterloo on Saturday for Southampton, en route for America.

LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.

59 FLEET STREET, LONDON, SUNDAY NIGHT.

Austria, it is announced to-day, will sign the Peace Treaty imposed upon her by the Peace Conference, and on Wednesday, at St. Germain, we shall be one step nearer the general peace which we all desire to see established. The Austrian National Assembly has given Dr. Renner, the Chancellor, full powers to sign, but the decision is characterised by the ungraciousness which is seemingly typical of the German race. A resolution of protest against the Treaty was passed unanimously by the National Assembly, while the agreement to sign was passed by 97 votes to 23. At the same time it was generally admitted in the Assembly that the war could not be renewed. Bulgaria will be the next country to receive its Peace Treaty for signature.

The feature of the week-end is the improving character of the Board of Trade returns. Figures, it is a commonplace, may be made to appear to prove anything, but, while it is admitted that our imports are about double the exports, the disparity is explained by the fact that we are buying so much raw material. This shows that the tendency is a good one, and the outlook is decidedly hopeful. If we can only continue to increase the exports steadily, month by month, and at the same time economise on imported goods, the balance will soon right itself in our favour. If the miners could but realise what every ton of coal means at the present time, there can be little doubt that the output would go up by leaps and bounds.

In the city of London there is an idea that a great revival of trade is imminent, and that it will be seen by the middle of October. Pronounced activity in the export market is looked for, and the output of industries generally is expected to improve greatly. If the Trades Union Congress moves in the direction of industrial peace, manufacturers will begin to expand their businesses and to trade with more confidence than they have felt for some time past. It is hoped that the end of the holidays will also be the end of the slack times generally experienced in trade circles.

To-morrow the greatest Trade Union Congress on record is to meet at Glasgow, and it is not too much to say that it will be the most important yet held. Upon the results of this Conference will depend how far there is to be industrial peace and full employment for all that it means as an avenue to demoralisation of order, and possibly revolution. The demands of the advocates of "direct action" is expected to be the more moderate section of the Labour policy, but it is expected here that the struggle will be keen. The discussions should provide some interesting reading during the next few days. In the meanwhile Glasgow is receiving the 850 delegates, who are finding considerable difficulty in securing accommodation.

It is understood that the proposals of the Prime Minister with regard to the future working of the coal industry are now being carefully worked out in detail, and it is possible that the autumn session will see a Bill embodying these proposals. At the same time the steps to be taken to inquire into the fall in the output of coal will probably mean that the Commission to be set up will have much the same kind of semi-judicial powers as the Sankey Commission. It will also be asked to expedite its report.

The economy broom is hard at work at the Ministry of Munitions, and the person responsible for some of the improvements is to be congratulated on the thorough way in which he has gone to work. In future nobody under the rank of Controller is to be allowed the services of a secretary-typist. Letters must be written in manuscript, and, if a copy is needed, the letter must be sent back to a copy-room for duplication. No messenger may be employed on any errand that is not strictly official. So long as the Ministry employs workers, ex-Service men are to have the preference. A great saving will be brought about by these means. Most people who have paid visits to Government offices, or who have worked in them, know how little work many typists and messengers have to do, apart from purely personal attendance on their immediate chiefs.

Mr. Hoover, the great United States Food purveyor to Europe, left London yesterday for home. He is now anxious about the state of Europe in his country—a not surprising fact when it is recalled that all the world is shopping there. He is of opinion that the United States must help Europe with money as well as food, and that a credit of six to eight hundred million pounds should be established to extend over a period of eighteen months or two years. This credit would not be a State one by the United States Government, but would be secured by a system of guarantees. With the pound sterling declining in value in the United States, it is evident that something must be done quickly. Otherwise we shall not be able to purchase things from the States at all. They will be far too costly.

By the middle of next week we shall have the announcement of what winter milk prices are to be. Further meetings are to be held between the farmers and the Food Control Department on the matter, but general expectation is that the price will be a shilling a quart. Yesterday in one of London's principal dairies I saw the current price asked. It was 1s. 3d. *per* quart. There is also an order in preparation fixing the winter price of eggs. This price will be issued at the end of the month. I understand that there are no preparations afoot to control the price of tea or to introduce once more a standard one-price tea

FROM "THE TIMES" OF TO-DAY.

(BY SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT WITH THE PROPRIETORS OF *THE TIMES*.)

LORD FISHER ON THE NAVY.

Admiral of the Fleet Lord Fisher of Kilverstone is now at work upon his autobiography, and arrangements have been made by which considerable portions of it will be published in *The Times* during the coming months. In the meantime, *The Times* is publishing a short series of articles by Lord Fisher on the changes made in the British Navy between the years 1902 and 1910, and their effect upon the decision of the war. The first of these articles appears to-day. After describing his entry into the Navy, straight on a sea-going ship, Lord Fisher remarks:—Like a snowball (for success begets success) I rolled on, occupying, in turn, and in rapid gradation, almost every single big appointment in the Navy. So it came about that, on Trafalgar Day, 1904, I was appointed First Sea Lord of the Admiralty, and breakfasted alone with King Edward at Buckingham Palace, though I had entered the Navy penniless, friendless, and forlorn. I was equipped with knowledge and power sufficient to say to anyone who obstructed me, "You be damned," and he was damned. Lord Fisher dwells on the birth of the Dreadnoughts and battle-cruisers, and adds:—With regard to the battle-cruisers, we practised a low form of cunning. We put them down in the manufacturers' books to the Sultan of Turkey, and Abdul Hamid being the champion liar of his time, the more he denied it the more sure the Germans were that he was lying, when they broken open the safe, and saw the Sultan's orders in the secret archives. Also the Germans stole some wrong plans which I had purposely left out on my table at the Admiralty, and wasted £950 on the job. I congratulated the German Naval *Attaché* on the Duke of York's steps next morning, and said to him—"You could have had them for nothing."

AMERICAN-IRISH DISTRUST OF THE LEAGUE.

Describing the effect of President Wilson's first speeches in his League of Nations' campaign, *The Times* Washington Correspondent declares: Mr. Hearst would probably be against the League anyhow, but intelligence from St. Louis makes it clear that not the least of the obstacles which the President has got to beat down is the hostility of his Irish friends to the League, on account of their rising resentment at our failure, or rather the failure of the Government, to meet the demands for Home Rule with anything more serious than vague words. Various Irish societies are described as financing anti-League advertisements in The Press. Among other things Ireland, Persia, Egypt, our alleged preponderating vote in the assembly of the League, and so on, explained as the result of Irish influence, have been by Republicans, indeed, tended to counteract the growth of closer relations which was fostered by the war. It is hoped that Lord Grey's arrival will, together with the President's explanation of the real factors behind the creation of the League, brush away many of the misconceptions. But, in the meantime, one fact becomes each day clearer—namely, the value of Lord Grey's mission, like that of the visit of the Prince of Wales, will be impaired, unless preceded by or accompanied by some very clear signs of the Government's intention to treat Ireland seriously, and setting forth an Irish policy. If the Irish question is allowed to drift, the danger that the League may be emasculated will increase, and the possibility cannot be overlooked that, under the leadership of Mr. Hearst and kindred spirits, a "jingo" campaign may be started calculated to bring up again the question of naval control of the Dardanelles, which has gone into force effectively, would a discontented Ireland necessarily cease disturbing Anglo-American relations. The President's remarks, to the effect that the League will be able to interfere with anything anywhere, are generally taken as a hint to the Irish-Americans that it is foolish to oppose the ratification of the Covenant. The hint is not likely to be accepted, but it will not be forgotten when, and if, the League comes properly into force. The President might well then find himself under great pressure to intervene offhand in Irish affairs.

MR. DE VALERA AND CHICAGO.

Mr. H. P. Judson, President of the University of Chicago, writes as follows in *The Times*:—The enclosed clipping is a message from *The Times* Dublin Correspondent in *The Times*, August 1) to the statement—"Chicago University has conferred the degree of Doctor of Laws upon Mr. De Valera." Permit me to say Literature on de Valera, and the only such institution as "Chicago University" in Chicago. That term is sometimes misused as applied to the University of Chicago, which institution has given no degree to Mr. de Valera. *The Times* in a footnote adds—We gladly publish the President's letter but we would point out that the statement which the President contradicts was contained in a telegram received by Mr. A. Griffith, the Sinn Fein leader, from Mr. Harry Boland, M.P., in the United States.

DUBLIN DOCKERS' STRIKE.

SETTLEMENT IN REGARD TO ONE STEAMER.

It was stated last night that the owners of the Key West had offered 16s. per day to the dockers employed to discharge her cargo of timber, and that at a meeting which was held in Liberty Hall it was decided to accept the proffer. Furthermore, the dockers engaged at this steamer, it was announced, would resume the work of unloading her this morning.

One of the Clyde Shipping Company's steam tugs—the s.s. Cormorant—entered the port on Saturday, and proceeded to take up her position in readiness to tow the Alexandra graindrabe, barque, Stourgrund. The captain of the tug informed the master of the barque that he had come specially from the Clyde to the Liffey to tow the vessel, but the skipper of the Stourgrund decided to allow his vessel to be moved until he had communicated with his owners. The tug accordingly retired into the Alexandra Basin, where she spent yesterday in idleness, and awaiting orders for to-day. The "Stourgrund" yesterday remained at her berth at the North Wall extension, likewise awaiting developments or new orders to-day.

THREATENED STRIKE OF CHINESE DECK HANDS.

The big steamer, Key West, likewise affected by the grain dockers' strike, had also trouble to deal with on Saturday, when extra police had to be brought down to her berth at the Alexandra Basin. The chinese members of the crew demanded to be paid off at once, as they feared the Key West would be long up here for so long that they would lose engagements. The captain of the vessel, by power to compel the Chinese to remain, and the demands of these Chinese hands, engine and boiler room crew, etc., who have been more or less confined to their ship, but undertook to communicate through the proper channel with the Home and Foreign Office, who govern the arrangements concerning the employment of aliens aboard ships of the mercantile marine. The Chinese concerned in the demands aboard the Key West, on Saturday adopted strike measures and for a couple of hours or more refused to obey orders or perform their usual duties on board the ship.

It is probable that a solution of this particular ship board trouble at Dublin port will be found by to-morrow.

VALUE OF LAND IN RHODESIA.

A Reuter's Salisbury (Rhodesia) telegram of Sunday says:—The largest single sale of land effected in Rhodesia has been concluded with the sale of the Lendy Estate, Marandellas, which consists of 60,000 acres of fenced ranching land, 40,000 acres of grazing land, a number of modern buildings, and 5,000 head of stock. It is understood that a London company has purchased the estate at a price of over £60,000. It is evident that interest in Rhodesian land has been reawakened, and farmers are now freely getting £5 per acre for land.

NAVAL MATERNITY HOMES.

A project has been started for the enlargement of the Naval Maternity Home at Flymouth at a cost of about £50,000, and also for the erection and equipment of similar institutions at Portsmouth and Chatham, for which £100,000 would be required. An appeal for funds has been issued signed by Lady Beatty and others.

NORTHERN RUSSIA.

CHARGES BY A RETURNED OFFICER.

BRITISH POLICY ATTACKED.

WITHDRAWAL OF TROOPS.

SEMI-OFFICIAL REPLY.

"BIASSED AND UNFOUNDED."

In a letter to the London *Daily Express*, portion of which appeared in our later editions on Saturday, Colonel J. Sherwood Kelly, V.C., writes:—

I have just returned from North Russia under circumstances which compel me to seek the earliest possible opportunity of making known in England certain facts in connection with North Russia which otherwise might never come to light.

I know that my action will render me liable to professional penalties, and will prejudice my future in the Army, but I am prepared to take all risks in carrying out what I know to be my duty to my country and to my men.

I volunteered for service with the North Russian Relief Force in the sincere belief that relief was urgently needed in order to make possible the withdrawal of low category troops, in the last stages of exhaustion, due to fierce fighting amid the rigours of an Arctic winter.

MISTAKEN IDEA.

The wide advertisement of this relief expedition led myself and many others to believe that affairs in North Russia were about to be wound up in an efficient and decisive manner.

I was placed in command of the 2nd Battalion, the Hampshire Regiment, in the brigade commanded by Brigadier-General Gregan, V.C., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.

Immediately on arrival at Archangel, however, towards the end of May, I received the impression that the policy of the authorities was not what it was stated to be.

"USELESS OPERATIONS."

This impression hardened as time went on, and during the months of June and July I was reluctantly, but inevitably, driven to the following conclusions:—

That the troops of the Relief Force, which we were told had been sent out purely for defensive purposes, were being used for offensive purposes, on a large scale and far in the interior, in furtherance of some ambitious plan of campaign the nature of which we were not allowed to know.

My personal experience of those operations was that they were not even well conducted, and that they were not calculated to benefit in a military or any other sense a sound and practical British policy in Russia.

They only entailed useless loss and suffering on troops that had already made incalculable sacrifices in the great war.

I discovered, what is a matter of common knowledge even in England, that the much vaunted "loyal Russian Army," composed largely of Bolshevik prisoners released from Siberia, was utterly untrustworthy, always disposed to mutiny, and that it always constituted a greater danger to our troops than the Bolshevik Armies opposed to them.

"PUPPET-GOVERNMENT."

I formed the opinion that the puppet-Government set up by us in Archangel rested on no public confidence and support, and would fall to pieces the moment the protection of British bayonets was withdrawn.

At the same time I saw British money poured out like water and invaluable British lives sacrificed in backing up this worthless army and in keeping in power this worthless Government, and I became convinced that my country lay not in helping to forward a mistaken policy, but in exposing it to the British public.

THE OFFICIAL VIEW.

"BIASSED AND ENTIRELY UNFOUNDED."

A Press Association representative interviewed a high official at the War Office on the statement published respecting the Government's intentions with regard to the Russian relief expedition. He said the statement was absolutely false in every material value of stores five millions are being left behind, instead of the 70 millions. Then again, the criticism of the *Daily Express* is based on the fact that our tactics were so unsound that the Bolsheviks were "encouraged" to attack is incorrect. The only attack at all was made by the Bolsheviks on a British troops had been withdrawn, and on it being found that this was not the case the attacks were at once discontinued.

THE WITHDRAWAL TO BE COMPLETE BEFORE ICE CLOSES.

"Our troops are, indeed, being withdrawn, as was stated on Thursday last. This is in direct dispute of the Daily Express's statement that 'they are too deeply committed to do so' before the ice closes. In official circles the view is held that it is best to leave the whole business to the judgment of the future, for it will be found that when the ice closes the British troops will have left. The generals on the spot have been orders from the War Office, and these orders are so stated. The generals know far more about the best mode of carrying out the withdrawal than disinterested and hostile critics. It is ridiculed to suppose that a battalion commander can have any reasonable idea of the general scope of operations on any large basis, and still more absurd for "armchair critics to indulge in a volume of allegations of bad faith and incompetence on so flimsy a foundation."

The Press Association adds:—"It may be

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 6, COLUMN 2.)

AUSTRIA TO SIGN.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY'S DECISION.

PROTEST AGAINST THE TREATY.

DR. RENNER AND THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

In a message dated Paris, Sunday, the Press Association's Correspondent says:—

The Austrian Delegation has addressed to the Secretariat-General of the Peace Conference a Note declaring that the National Assembly has given Dr. Renner, the Chief of the Delegation, full powers to sign the Peace. The ceremony of signing will, accordingly, take place on Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock at St. Germain.

A St. Germain telegram, dated Saturday, says that the Austrian Delegation has received official confirmation of the extension by 48 hours of the time originally granted for the acceptance of the Treaty. The time limit will now expire at 8 p.m. on Tuesday.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY'S RESOLUTION.

The Press Association's Copenhagen Correspondent sends the following account from Austrian National Assembly:—After Dr. Renner, the State Chancellor, had reported on the Peace negotiations and their result,

Herr Hauser, Christian Socialist, on behalf of the Main Committee, proposed a resolution protesting before the world that the Peace Treaty, under the pretext of protecting German-Austria's independence, deprives the German-Austrian people of the right of "self-determination," and forbids the fulfilment of its dearest wish, namely—the union of German-Austria with the German Motherland. The National Assembly expresses the hope that as soon as the feelings of peace have overcome the present national hatred and enmity evoked by the war, the League of Nations will, in this case also, give the people the right to national unity and freedom, since it concedes that right to all other peoples. The National Assembly further protests against the severance of three and a half millions of Sudetic and Hungarian Germans, and their placing under the foreign dominion of a people, which, in the Peace Treaty, professes to be an enemy. It also utters a protest regarding the German South Tyrol. It expresses the expectation that the League of Nations will speedily set right the incomprehensible injustice which will be inflicted on the Sudetic Germans and the German South Tyrolese, Styria, and the important parts of Carinthia, Styria, and Lower Austria, and sends to the ceded parts of the Motherland its best wishes for their future. The Assembly receives with satisfaction the news that the Allied and Associated Powers have recognised the demand of the German West Hungarians for union with the German Alpine lands.

DR. RENNER'S REPORT.

Dr. Renner, in his report, said that the Delegation had to make a stubborn struggle to get the alterations in the original draft. The result lay before them in the Peace proposal in which the hard conditions had been alleviated in certain respects. Undoubtedly, the burden laid upon them was enormous, and every German-Austrian subject felt that an injustice was being done to them in the arrangements with national States. Dealing with the territorial conditions, he said that the struggle for the right of "self-determination" for all Germans in Austria was unsuccessful because the Allied Powers had, beforehand, come to a decision, which formed an insurmountable obstacle. The regulation proposed was a mockery of every principle of right.

The National Assembly agreed to authorise the signing of the Peace Treaty by 97 votes to 25.

The Treaty, Dr. Renner declared, imposed the burden on national sacrifices. All hearts were filled with anxiety and bitterness, and all hearts were one in the hope That the League of Nations might make good the injustice of St. Germain. He was done with it. Continuing, he said that the State was really no longer German-Austria, but only a Republic of the German Alpine lands, which, by its situation and economic dependence, was obliged to pursue a peace and friendship policy towards all other peoples, with the tremendous obligation that they were not governed, and only part of an economic body. Referring to the stipulation contained in the Treaty regarding union with Germany, Dr. Renner said: Let us hope that it will be achieved, but we have to stand alone. As we are obliged to do this, we must also will this. But the League of Nations will decide this question, and in our ideal it will be the German Motherland. We can only be realised by negotiation with the League of Nations, and by convincing the great Powers of the necessity of it. I ask you, on behalf of the Government, for a German-Austria's future policy, but I cherish the personal conviction that German-Austria, at a given time, and in right circumstances, will, in the most loyal manner, take this path. The German Alpine lands are, according to the Peace Treaty, to have international recognition under the name of the Republic of Austria. I believe that the consequences arising from the succession to the old Empire are removed. The German Alpine lands could not undertake this, but they will live on conditions that our State may be a free and liberty-loving State, which has nothing to do with so-called Austrian traditions. (Loud applause from the Left.) I might add that finally recommended the signature of the Treaty. The direct advantage of such action ensues for us, he added, in that our State, and its State form, obtain legal recognition, and that our terrible uncertainty and our political and economic exclusion finally come to an end. We can neither resume the war nor live in the position in which we find ourselves. We can only conclude this Treaty, and let it show us our future road. (Loud applause and handclapping.)

RUMANIA WILLING TO SIGN.

A Press Association message, dated Paris, Sunday, says that it is understood that the Rumanian Delegation is prepared to sign the Treaty with Austria, subject to certain reservations.

GERMANY AND THE BALTIC REGIONS.

POSITION IN COURLAND.

NOTE TO THE ENTENTE.

According to a Press Association message, dated Berlin, Saturday, the German Government has addressed a Note to the *Entente* regretting that the evacuation of the Baltic regions, which has been ordered, cannot come to a stop, owing to insubordination on the part of the German troops still in Courland. In the meantime, the Note adds, in consequence of the restrictions imposed by the Allies and Associated Governments, the German Government is in a position to compel the obedience of its troops by military means. There is, therefore, nothing else for the German Government to do than to try by persuasion to bring the troops to reason. General von der Goltz, solely on this ground, has returned to Mitau. As soon as the desired object has been achieved, his superiors will immediately recall him. As the result of the extremely excited feeling among the troops, it is for the present impossible to settle a plan of evacuation, and especially one for the transport of troops to the sea.

Saturday's *Deutsche Zeitung* publishes, says a Press Association message from Berlin, an article revealing a desire for a military dictatorship in Germany. According to a Koenigsberg telegram to the *Zeitung am Mittag*, the German troops have resumed their evacuation of Courland, and the German Staff in Courland is leaving Mitau for Lithuania. It is officially stated that the Foreign Minister, Herr Mueller, has handed a Note to the Lett representative, Mr. Schrenner, condemning in the strongest terms the acts of violence committed at Mitau by German soldiers on August 24th, and expressing the German Government's regret at these incidents. Herr Mueller says, however, that the soldiers' exasperation was caused by the Lett Government's refusal to grant them citizenship, and "thereby the right of settlement." The German Government will, nevertheless, make every effort to prevent further excesses, and to induce its soldiers completely and speedily to evacuate the country.

BRITISH DESTROYER

SUNK IN THE BALTIC.

The Press Association is officially informed by the Admiralty that H.M. destroyer Versham, is correctly reported to-day as the S 19, struck a mine in the Baltic on the night of the 1st inst. and sank. Sixteen officers and men are reported missing. The names have not yet been received by the Admiralty.

DARING OUTRAGE IN FERMOY.

SOLDIERS ATTACKED AT CHURCH DOOR

ONE KILLED AND THREE WOUNDED.

EIGHTEEN SERVICE RIFLES STOLEN.

ESCAPE OF THE ASSAILANTS IN MOTOR CARS.

The most daring outrage that has been committed in Ireland for many years took place yesterday in the town of Fermoy, County Cork. Fermoy is described in Thom's Official Directory as "the most important military station in the South of Ireland," yet it was the place selected for an attack on a party of soldiers who were on their way to attend Divine Service in the Methodist Church in the town.

The party numbered eighteen, and carried rifles. Just as they reached the door of the church a number of men armed with revolvers drove up in motor cars, killed one of the soldiers, seriously wounded three others, and wrested the rifles from the remainder of the party. They afterwards drove away with the rifles in the direction of the County Waterford. Pursuit was rendered difficult, as it was found that trees had been thrown across the roads. Up to the present there have been no arrests.

Telegraphing last night, our Cork Correspondent said:—

One soldier was shot dead and two others were badly wounded at half-past 10 o'clock this morning in one of the streets of Fermoy, not a quarter of a mile from the barracks where a large military force is stationed, and in view of numbers of people passing to and coming from public worship.

A party of eighteen men of the Shropshire Light Infantry was marching to Divine Service at the Methodist Church, with their rifles slung over their shoulders, when twenty men, all armed with revolvers, who had been lying in wait, suddenly rushed upon the soldiers, discharging their firearms almost point blank into their midst.

Three soldiers dropped to the ground wounded, and the others, who were taken completely by surprise, were overpowered. The assailants, having secured eighteen rifles, entered three large motor cars in waiting on the spot, and made their escape in the direction of Tallow, Co. Waterford.

An alarm was raised, and parties of soldiers and policemen were quickly in pursuit. Aeroplanes were also sent up, and searched the country without result.

County Inspector Clayton, of Cork, on being apprised of the occurrence, drove at once to the scene.

The accounts to hand are meagre, but all agree that one soldier was killed instantly and two others were seriously injured.

LATER PARTICULARS.

Telegraphing later, our Correspondent says:—

The latest development of the Sinn Fein attack upon soldiers in Fermoy shows that the party of eighteen men of the Shropshire Light Infantry, in charge of a corporal, were about assembled in the Methodist Church for Divine Service when suddenly three large motor cars dashed up, crowded with men, who instantly alighted, and surrounded the military, who were "carrying" their rifles.

The corporal in charge was shot dead just as he was entering the door of the church, and the next two soldiers to step forward to enter were dangerously wounded.

The military, who were taken completely by surprise, were overpowered, and their rifles taken from them. Their assailants then resumed their motor cars, and drove rapidly away in the direction of Tallow, County Waterford.

Soldiers and police immediately started in pursuit in motor cars, but they had not gone far when they found trees had been felled, and blocked by trees, which had been felled, and they had to abandon the pursuit.

The military then sent up aeroplanes, but the search so far has not resulted in the arrest of the raiding party.

The dreadful occurrence has created tremendous excitement and consternation, and the authorities have taken special precautions to preserve order in the town. The annual horse-fair was being held in the town, and large crowds attended from outside districts. The crime was the sole topic of conversation during the day.

In the afternoon it was reported that another soldier had been shot at, but had fortunately escaped. Inquiries failed to obtain confirmation of this statement. Fermoy is now isolated telegraphically from Cork, as the wires were cut about the same time when the Tallow road was rendered impassable to the pursuers by the placing of large trees across it.

It was rumoured in Cork that the wounded soldiers had been conveyed to the Military Hospital attached to the Victoria Barracks, but on inquiry it was ascertained that this was not so. It was learned, however, that Dr. Salmon, an expert in the treatment of injuries caused by bullet wounds, left early for Fermoy to attend to the wounded soldiers. It is expected that the men will be removed to Cork for examination and treatment as soon as it is considered safe to do so from a medical point of view.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

ONE SOLDIER DEAD AND FOUR WOUNDED.

A telegram from Fermoy received at an early hour this morning, stated:—

Later details go to show that at about 10.45 in the morning a party of military of the King's Shropshire Light Infantry, comprising seventeen men, were proceeding to the Wesleyan Church, at the eastern end of Fermoy, to attend Service. They were in charge of a corporal, and carried rifles, but no ammunition. As they approached the church a party of men—about twelve or thirteen—emerged from motor cars which were standing by and fell upon the military with revolvers and staves.

Six or seven shots rang out, and one of the soldiers (Private Jones) was shot through the heart and died instantly. Another soldier is not expected to recover. A third was shot through the neck, and a fourth was slightly wounded. Others were badly injured on the head by the bludgeons.

It is stated that the attacking party used the spokes of wheels as weapons. As soon as possible military and police scoured the country in search of the assailants, but up to a late hour last night it was not known with what effect.

DUBLIN RESIDENCE VISITED BY MASKED MEN.

It was reported to the Dublin Metropolitan Police last night that at a late hour a number of masked men visited the residence of Mr. Crawley, Merton Park, Sandford road, Ranelagh, and it is stated that they left without taking anything away. It is presumed that they were out searching for arms.

At a representative conference in Pretoria on Friday, a resolution was passed strongly urging the most stringent application of the restrictions against Asiatics and protesting against the granting to them of any civil rights.

SIR JOHN SIMON AND THE COALITION.

THE RUSSIAN EXPEDITION.

THE CASE OF IRELAND.

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE COST OF LIVING.

Sir John Simon, K.C., on Saturday evening addressed a largely attended demonstration held at Bletchley, in support of the local Liberal candidate, Commander Bernach. The chair was taken by Sir Herbert Leon.

Sir John Simon commenced by declaring that he thought that it would be admitted by all that the times were anxious and ominous, and there was in many quarters an indication that public feeling was deeply stirred about the situation at home and abroad. In the first place, there was growing disappointment at the continuous delay in conducting and ratifying the terms of peace with all our recent enemies. By all means let us recognise fully and frankly the immense complications of the task of making peace, but the disappointment at the delay, treated delay was deep, sincere, and natural, for much of it could be traced back to the delusions fostered by those who arranged the General Election of last year. A second feature of the situation was the alarming prolongation of our conditions and war regulations, as it affected our daily life. The Coalition electioneers, some nine months ago, when not appealing to the country to let them hang the Kaiser and make Germany pay for the war, claimed that a vote for the Coalition Government was a vote for conscription, and the overwhelming majority of the first professions of it was that the electors were innocent enough to believe them. One of the first proposals that the Government produced to Parliament was a further Military Service measure, and we had still 65 think of what the future had in store. Equally disturbing to all was the prolongation of the life of "D.O.R.A." "D.O.R.A." was born on August 4th, 1914, and he (Sir John Simon) was one of the professional men at the bedside on that occasion. (Laughter.) He could assure them, from a long and wide experience of similar interesting events, that he never came across a new legislative infant that grew so fast, or became as dangerous, in so short a time. (Renewed laughter.) He would have thought that when she came to her fourth birthday, when we had our peace celebrations, she might have been decently and quietly interred. Unwept, unhonoured, and unsung. (Hear, hear.) But not at all. He had in his hand a Government publication, called "D.O.R.A., Consolidated and Revised," and since the war the Government had introduced its War Emergency Laws (Continuance) Bill, the contents of which became the more outrageous the more they were examined. Nobody now put any faith in the Government's promises. The necessity for the lack of confidence in the Government which was apparent throughout the country. A Coalition was an avowed debasement of the political currency. It could not distinguish a sheep from a goat.

RUSSIA AND IRELAND.

Sir John Simon then proceeded to deal with Russia and Ireland. He said that the proceedings of the Government with regard to Russia had left the British public more confused and in a state of the greatest confusion and perplexity. Mr. Churchill on March 30th said that there were 20,000 British troops in Russia. The next day it was stated in the House of Commons that there were 140,000 British troops there. The official estimate of the cost of our Russian operations from the armistice to July 31 was £70,000,000, and it would probably be much more. It appeared that the Government were withdrawing the troops as fast as possible, but the Norwegian papers stated that four every thousand British soldiers who departed, two thousand arrived. Mr. Churchill had explained the policy of withdrawal by stating that the proper way to advance in order to retreat. He then referred to the letter in a newspaper of that day from a British Colonel on the subject, and declared that the policy of Russian intervention should be abandoned forthwith. He went on to say that there were 60,000 troops in Ireland, costing £900,000 a month, which, he contended, was unnecessary. Referring to the Lloyd George's speech regarding import restrictions, Sir John Simon said that it was a plain admission by the head of the Government that Ministers had made proclamations under these Board of Trade proclamations for the sole striking and preventing the import of various useful and necessary things, and had the effect, as the Government now realised, of raising prices, already too high. It was the Government's deliberate policy which had helped to raise and maintain prices at an unduly high level. Sir Auckland Geddes's list of prohibited imports had interfered with the free play of commercial transactions, while conferring profits on certain favoured licensed persons since this plan was devised.

SHOOTING AFFAIR AT INCHICORE.

SOLDIERS AND REVOLVERS.

A peculiar incident occurred at Inchicore on Friday night, when, it is alleged, some soldiers discharged revolvers, as a result of which a boy named O'Connor was shot in the thigh and some other boys were slightly injured. According to the police, who have made exhaustive inquiries into the affair, the incident has been greatly exaggerated. They say that there has been some friction in the district between the soldiers and the juvenile element. It culminated on Friday night by a few soldiers firing into the air for the purpose of frightening some youths. A resident in the neighbourhood stated that, after eleven o'clock that night, when approaching the Oblate Church, he saw five soldiers, who appeared to be the worse of liquor, discharging revolvers. He went home, and later heard some more shots and a shout, as if someone had been wounded. He ran out, but found that O'Connor and the others had been hit. According to young O'Connor, he and two other boys were coming back from the city, and on Tyrconnell road some soldiers, none of whom appeared to be drunk, ordered the boys to get home. He and his companions had only gone a few yards further when they heard shots, and they hurried into Ring street. The soldiers went out as far as the canal, where they fired more shots, and divided into two parties, one returning through the allotments to Ring street, and the others by the road. The soldiers called to them to put up their hands or they would shoot. They brought them to the corner of the street, where they let him go, but began taunting with his companion to bring him to the barracks. One of the soldiers fired three or four shots at random down Ring street, where there were a few people. The soldiers, according to the boy's story, said that they were sent out to clear the streets. They let the boy go, he was with him away alone, and he (O'Connor) was then taken home, where he was attended by Dr. O'Sullivan. The bullet passed through his thigh, about four inches above the knee. A bullet also grazed the arm of a boy named Keogh, and lodged in his coat pocket. Gannon was also slightly wounded. Keogh's mother states that she heard in all about twenty shots, each report being preceded by a whistle signal. She met about a dozen soldiers in Ring street. Four of them had a boy whom they arrested. One of them had a revolver and another had a bayonet. The armed soldier inquired if she knew the lad, and, when she said that she did not, he spoke offensively to her.

DISCHARGED SOLDIERS.

A SUCCESSFUL DEPUTATION.

Mr. James C. Kelly, Secretary of the Discharged and Demobilised Sailors' and Soldiers' Protection Association, writes as follows:—

A deputation was received on Friday forenoon at the General Headquarters, Irish Command, by Major-General F. F. Heath, C.B., D.S.O., in charge of Administration. Those also present were Colonel Higgins, Colonel Fowle, Colonel Austin, Major Hill, and Major King. The deputation was on the initiative of the Discharged and Demobilised Sailors' and Soldiers' Protection Association, and was on behalf of ex-service men who were dismissed from various Government Departments in Dublin. The deputation consisted of Mr. J. Keyes (Chairman), Mr. J. C. Kelly (Secretary), Mr. T. Louth (Treasurer), Mr. W. F. Cahill, and Mr. William Salmon.

On opening the proceedings, Major-General Ready spoke very sympathetically to the deputation, and stated that he was prepared to do all in his power to assist the men who had fought throughout the late campaign. The result achieved by the deputation was that all the ex-service men who were dismissed in the Remount Depôt were reinstated; also numerous other grievances which were brought forward were immediately rectified.

Mr. Ryan, Premier of Queensland, states that if the Imperial Government introduced a bill dealing with the question of Imperial Federation, he would convey to Mr. Lloyd George the sense of the strong opposition of the people to the surrender of any of Australia's self-governing rights.

SPECIAL EXTRA.

MARNE ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATIONS.

A Press Association message, dated Meaux, Sunday, says:—Immense crowds assembled here to-day, in splendid weather, to celebrate the anniversary of the first battle of the Marne. An impressive Service was held in the Cathedral. Cardinal Lucon, Archbishop of Rheims, conducted the Service, which was attended by the Bishops of Verdun and Meaux, and representatives of all the Allied Governments. After a luncheon at the Hotel de Ville, a procession was formed, and started for Chambry, where it was joined by the party from the Cathedral.

THE ADRIATIC QUESTION.

The *Temps* publishes with reserve the following announcement from the Italian newspaper *Popolo Italico* regarding an agreement reported to have been reached between Great Britain, France, and Italy on the Adriatic question. The fundamental points of the agreement are:—(1) Zara is to be a free town under the permanent mandate of Italy. (2) Fiume is to be a free State, with an Administration controlled by five Commissioners—two Italian, two Jugo-Slavs, and a representative of the town of Fiume. The two Jugo-Slav Commissioners will be appointed by Jugo-Slavia, and the Italians by the League of Nations. (3) Special clauses already examined by the Italian Deputy, Signor Scialloja, will be put into effect for commercial traffic between Fiume and the port of Trieste, in order that the latter town may not suffer. The correspondent states that it is generally considered in Rome that Fiume will become one of the most prosperous towns in the world, since it will be the converging point for traffic from the Danubian estates and the East, while Trieste will continue to deal with the commerce of the northern regions of Bohemia, Germany, and as far as the Carpathians. This agreement, it is added, has not yet received the approval of President Wilson.

SALE OF TURKISH TREASURES.

A *Times* message from Constantinople says:—Rumours are current that the Government, which is steadily nearing bankruptcy, and has been living largely on the proceeds of sales, having now been forbidden by the Allied Powers to sell property and other assets which may be claimed for the purpose of indemnifying Allied subjects under the terms of the Treaty of Peace with Turkey, proposes to sell a number of State treasures, among them the famous Peacock Throne, brought with the loot of Delhi to Persia by the Shahs, and afterwards captured by the Turks. Several newspapers state that the Government had an offer of 2,500,000 lires, equivalent to about £750,000, for some precious and historic relics. In this and other antiquities Turkey has still some assets. The collection of porcelain in the old Treasury, for example, is most important, both in quality and quantity. British experts who viewed it before the war have expressed the opinion that it would take a year to sell it at Christie's, and would realise much more if sold piecemeal in London, Paris, or New York. It would appear that the idea of a marriage between the Shah of Persia and one of the daughters of the Sultan, which was discussed in Court circles, has been abandoned. The dismissal of the Persian Ambassador is ascribed thereto, while the fact was that he was sent to the Palace to transmit the Shah's fears to the Sultan after his dismissal. He is well to have given umbrage to the Turkish Court.

THE BULGARIAN TREATY.

A Paris telegram states that the Bulgarian Treaty has been completed, and will be sent to the different Powers which are interested to-day, and communicated to the Bulgarian Delegation in the course of the week.

THE PROSECUTION OF AMERICAN MEAT PACKERS.

A *Times* telegram from New York says:—September 15th has been fixed for the beginning of the criminal proceedings at Chicago by the United States Government against the five big meat packers—the Armour, Swift, Morris, Nelson, and Cudahy Companies. The charge against them is based on the findings of the Federal Trade Commission that the power of the big five is used to control the live-stock markets, interstate and international commerce in food, control the prices of foodstuffs, defraud both consumers and producers of food, and crush effective competition.

THE SYRIAN QUESTION.

A Reuter's Paris telegram of yesterday says:—The *Figaro* notes with satisfaction the attitude of the British Press with reference to the Syrian question, which, it says, has hitherto been on the whole in a spirit of equity and kindliness to France, whose claims and interest are taken into consideration.

The *Figaro* continues—At the end of a war in which the French and British fought and conquered for the same cause, the bare idea that a question such as that of Syria should become an apple of discord between the two nations appears inadmissible, and almost monstrous. When, in 1905 and 1904, the two Governments agreed to settle the many pending difficulties, they concluded the *Entente Cordiale*, and there were much more serious difficulties in the way of an agreement. The questions at issue were of long standing, and the first essential was to create an atmosphere of sympathy. This has now developed into friendship, and even affection, and, in consequence, there are no points of difference between the two countries which cannot be settled easily and quickly if desired.

THE CAPERETTO FAILURE.

The Chamber to-day, says a Press Association message dated Rome, Saturday, discussed the report on the Caporetto disaster. Signor Nitti, Prime Minister, declared that, as the result of the publication of the Committee's conclusions, Generals Cadorna, Porro, Capello, and Cavciciani had been placed on the retired list, and that Generals Montuori and Bongiovanni had been put on half pay, while other men were had been taken regarding other superior officers. Signor Nitti added that equal responsibility for the retreat from the Isonzo to the Piave had occurred in all the fighting armies, but the other countries were not so anxious to set forth the causes for such misfortunes and to fix the responsibility.

THE GERMAN EX-CROWN PRINCESS.

A Reuter's Amsterdam telegram of Saturday says:—The German ex-Crown Princess, with two of her sons, aged ten and eight years, accompanied by Dr. Kan, as the representative of the Dutch Government, arrived to-day in a German saloon carriage at Amsterdam Station, where some German ladies offered the children bouquets of sweets, for which they expressed their gratitude. The mother and children were very simply dressed. Just before the train started for Alknaar the ex-Crown Princess appeared at the window. The papers state that she is remaining at Wieringen for five days.

INDIAN RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

A Reuter's Simla telegram of September 5 says:—A railway accident has occurred near Rawal Pindi, where a train was derailed, resulting from a landslip. The killed included Dr. Gunsan, of Lahore; Mr. Gereson, of the Railway Police; Sergeant Chatian, of the Durham Light Infantry; a British soldier, who has not been identified, and 14 Indians. Three British officers and forty Indians who were injured have been conveyed to hospital.

ALLIED WARSHIPS AT HAMBURG.

A Reuter's Berlin telegram of Sunday says:—It is reported that the British cruiser Coventry, the British destroyer Somme, and the American cruiser Hasie have arrived at Hamburg.

BURGLARY IN RANELAGH.

The police are making inquiries regarding the larceny of silver and other valuable articles from the residence of Mr. John T. Kelly, M.P., at Ranelagh road. It appears that Mr. Kelly's home was entered during last week at a time when no one was on the premises, and that the articles were then taken away.

The death has taken place after two months illness, at Portamouth message, of Major Charles Franklin, R.M.L.I., formerly musical director in the Egyptian army, and director of the Royal Naval School of Music.

A woman named Worsley, aged 66, died suddenly in the street at Southport during the heat wave on Sunday. She was returning home after a week's holiday.

A Melbourne telegram, dated September 2, states:—After nearly four months of idleness, the wharves are now in full swing. The waterside men are returning work pending the settlement of matters, which are now subject to negotiation with the Government. The round table conference convened by the Government to settle the questions in dispute between the seamen and their employers is now sitting.

LORD BERESFORD DEAD.

FINE NAVAL CAREER RECALLED.

"WELL, DONE, CONDOR."

We regret to announce the death of Admiral Lord Beresford, which took place suddenly on Saturday night. Lord Charles Beresford, as he was more popularly known, was in his 74th year, and during half a century in the Navy saw considerable active service. His name will always be associated with the gallant action of H.M.S. Condor, which he commanded at the bombardment of Alexandria, when the Admiral made the signal: "Well done, Condor." Lord Beresford retired from the Navy in 1911, and was created a Baron five years later. At various times he had represented Waterford, Marylebone East, York, Woolwich, and Portsmouth in Parliament, in the Conservative interest. Lord Beresford was on a visit to the Duke of Portland at Langwell, Berriedale, Caithness-shire. The death took place on Saturday night from apoplexy.

Born at Philipstown, Co. Dublin, on February 10, 1846, Charles William de la Poer Beresford was the second son of the Rev. John Beresford, fourth Marquis of Waterford, by Christiana Julia, fourth daughter of Colonel Charles Powell Leslie, of Glasslough, Co. Monaghan. He first received a miscellaneous education at Bayford School, and at the Rev. Mr. Foster's Academy, Stubbington, Fareham, Hants. But his school days were cut short at the age of thirteen, when he entered the Royal Navy, joining the Britannia as a cadet. A new direction was now given to his studies, so far pursued without particularly remarkable enthusiasm, and in 1864 he passed the Naval School with great credit. Appointed to the staff of Lord Wolseley for the Nile Expedition, he rendered invaluable assistance in the arduous task of forcing the boats up the cataracts. Appointed to command the Naval Brigade with Sir Herbert Stewart across the desert, he was the only one of those in immediate charge of the machine gun at Abu Klea, and was

LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.

59 FLEET STREET, LONDON,
SUNDAY NIGHT.

Austria, it is announced to-day, will sign the Peace Treaty imposed upon her by the Peace Conference, and on Wednesday, at St. Germain, we shall be one step nearer the general peace which we all desire to see established. The Austrian National Assembly has given Dr. Renner, the Chancellor, full powers to sign, but the decision is characterised by the ungraciousness which is seemingly typical of the German race. A resolution of protest against the Treaty was passed unanimously by the National Assembly, while the agreement to sign was passed by 97 votes to 23. At the same time it was generally admitted in the Assembly that the war could not be renewed. Bulgaria will be the next country to receive its Peace Treaty for signature.

The feature of the week-end is the improving character of the Board of Trade returns. Figures, it is a commonplace, may be made to appear to prove anything, but when it is admitted that our imports are about double the exports, the disparity is explained by the fact that we are buying so much raw material. This shows that the tendency is a good one, and the outlook is decidedly hopeful. If we can only continue to increase the exports steadily, month by month, and at the same time economise on imported goods, the balance will soon right itself in our favour. The miners could but realise what every ton they cut means at the present time, there can be little doubt that the output would go up by leaps and bounds.

In the City of London there is an idea that a great revival of trade is imminent, and that it will be seen by the middle of October. Promoted activity in the export market is looked for, and the outlook in foreign countries generally is expected to improve greatly. If the Peace Union Congress moves in the direction of industrial peace, manufacturers will begin to expand their businesses and to trade with more confidence than they have felt since the Armistice. It is hoped that the end of the holidays will also be the end of the slack times generally experienced in trade circles.

To-morrow the greatest Trade Union Congress on record is to meet at Glasgow, and it is not too much to say that it will be one of the most important yet held. The results of this Conference will depend whether there is to be industrial peace and full steam ahead in the Labour world or "direct action," and all that it means as an antidote to demoralisation, strike pay, and possibly revolution. The decision of the advocates of direct action is expected, for the more moderate policy, but it is expected will denounce the policy, but it is expected here that the struggle will be keen. The deliberations should provide some interesting reading during the next few days. In the meanwhile Glasgow is receiving the 850 delegates, who are finding considerable difficulty in securing accommodation.

It is now understood that the proposals of the Prime Minister with regard to the future working of the coal industry are now being carefully worked out in detail, and it is possible that the autumn session will see a Bill embodying these proposals. At the same time the steps to be taken to insure into the fall in the output of coal will probably mean that the Commission to be set up will have much the same kind of somi-judicial powers as the Sankey Commission. It will also be asked to expedite the report.

The economy broom is hard at work at the Ministry of Munitions, and the person responsible for some of the improvements is to be congratulated on the thorough way in which he has gone to work. In future no clerk under the rank of Controller-to-be allowed the services of a secretary-typist. Letters must be written in manuscript, and, if a copy is needed, the letter must be sent back to a copy-room for duplication. No messenger may be employed on any errand that is not strictly official. So long as the Ministry employs workers, ex-Service men are to have the preference. A great saving will be brought about by these means. Most people who have paid visits to Government offices, or have worked in them, know how little work many typists and messengers have to do, apart from purely personal attendance on their immediate head.

Mr. Hoover, the great United States Food purveyor to Europe, had a London yesterday for home. He is now anxious about the credit of Europe in his country—a not surprising fact when it is recalled that all the world is shopping there. It is of opinion that the United States must help Europe with money as well as food, and thinks that a credit of six to eight hundred million pounds should be established to extend over a period of eighteen months or two years. This credit would not be a State one by the United States Government, but would be secured by a system of guarantees. With the pound sterling declining in value in the United States, it is evident that something must be done quickly. Otherwise we shall not be able to purchase things from the States at all. They will be far too costly.

By the middle of next week we shall know the announcement of what minimum milk prices are to be. Further meetings are to be held between the farmers and the Food Control Department on the matter, but general expectation is that the price will be a shilling a quart. Yesterday in the one of London's principal dairies I heard the current price asked. It was 1s. 3d. per quart. There is also an order in preparation fixing the winter price of eggs. This price will be issued at the end of the month. I understand that there are no preparations afoot to control the price of fish or to introduce once more a steam-laid to bring down the price of fish, but there will be no dearer after this month's tea sale. Wholesale provision merchants are advising their customers that they must not be surprised if, during the coming winter, they find control established over bread, bacon, cheese, fish, margarine, meat, milk, sugar, eggs, butter, and all subsidiary foods of which there may be a shortage.

Some surprising figures given before the Royal Commission on Income Tax reveal that would-be Bolsheviks and Labour extremists need not worry much about the very large incomes supposedly enjoyed by some people. Mr. Adam Singer, a naturalised Englishman, son of the American inventor of the Singer sewing machine, said before the Commission that, as a result of the double taxation of his income by the United States and Great Britain, he and his brother could not continue to live in this country. By going to the States they would double their incomes. A man living in England who is supposed to have an income of £100,000 in the United States pays 12 per cent. normal and 50 per cent. excess in United States taxation, then 10s. 6d. in the pound on this side. This leaves him £19,000 for himself. More than four-fifths of the income goes into the coffers of the two States.

Lord Allenby, on his arrival in London next Wednesday, will be met by members of the Army Council, but nothing has yet been decided about the welcome the public are desirous of according this gallant soldier. A proposal is made to-day that Churchmen of all denominations should meet the Field-Marshal at the station, and, preceded by a cross, march to a place where a Thanksgiving Service might be held in recognition of the freedom of Palestine. It is doubtful whether such a form of welcome would commend itself to the Marshal. A solemn Service of such a character would come better after he had been given an opportunity of rest after a long and trying journey.

Rev. M. A. Nisbet, Honorary Canon, died at Canterbury, on Friday night. He would have been 81 to-day.

Twins were drowned at Stockton on Friday through a pecambulator running into a lake at Roper Park.

THE DUBLIN TOMBOLA.

PRIZE DRAWING AT THE MANSION HOUSE.

TYRONE LADY WINS £1,000.

The Dublin Tombola, in aid of Mercer's Hospital and the Coombe Lying-in Hospital, was drawn for by Lady Arnott, D.B.E., in the Mansion House, Dublin (by kind permission of the Lord Mayor) on Saturday afternoon in presence of a large number of ticket holders and others. The chair was occupied by Mr. S. W. Maddock, D.L., and apologies expressing regret for inability to attend were read from the Right Hon. the Lord Chancellor of Ireland, the Earl of Granard, K.P., and Sir John Arnott (one of the Hon. Treasurers), the Lord Mayor, and others. The prizes, some 26 in number, ranged in value from £5 to £1,000, and were guaranteed by Sir Stanley Cochrane, Bart, D.L. The Tombola was originally started with a guarantee of £2,000 by Sir Stanley Cochrane in aid of these Red Cross funds, and on the closing of these funds after the termination of the war its aiding the funds of the Coombe and Mercer's Hospitals, which are at present so greatly in need of funds owing to the rise in the prices of food and hospital requisites.

The chairman, in opening the proceedings, said that Sir Stanley Cochrane had intended to be present that afternoon, but was delayed at his departure from New York, and the steamer by which he was travelling could not reach Liverpool before Sunday. He added that he devote the proceeds of the Tombola were deeply in debt, and much in need of assistance.

THE PRIZE DRAWING.

Mr. Sealy Jeffares, Hon. Secretary, then explained the method of the drawing, and with the aid of a number of willing helpers proceeded to carry it out. The blocks of tickets, which had been separated and folded overnight, were removed from sealed boxes and transferred into other boxes with glass fronts, the audience being then invited to participate in drawing from the glass-fronted boxes a certain limited number of tickets, which were placed in an attache case, and handed to Lady Arnott. Practically the entire audience participated in the drawing, which was followed with the utmost keenness and good humour; all the tickets which failed to be drawn—and they, of course, were the overwhelming majority—were promptly put into another huge glass-fronted box to the left of the chairman, and a fine pile in this receptacle grew ever larger and larger, the audience being observed gazing wistfully at the hopes of success being buried in the heap. Lady Arnott opened one of the attache case, and drew the winning tickets from the limited number deposited therein, reading out the name and number of each, and then handing it to the chairman. First came the £5 prize-winners, 21 in number, and the name of each was followed with keen anticipation by the audience. Then for the £10 prize-winners, the value of each rose rapidly, and as did the popular interest. The winner of the £10 prize, then one of £25, then £50, then £100, then £250, then £500, then £1,000, all payable in 5 per cent. National War Bonds. As the chairman announced the value of each prize and the name of the winner, the excitement grew quite thrilling, till finally the winner, the lucky Lady Arnott, drew, and announced the name of the winner, the fortunate holder of the little scrap of paper that represented the great first prize. The Tombola had been so excellently arranged that large numbers of tickets were sold not only in Ireland, but in Great Britain, America, and at Lady Arnott's aid the winning number she smiled and exclaimed—"Anyway, it goes to an Irish woman," whereupon there was a hearty burst of applause, as there was again at the close of the proceedings, when she said—"I wish you all good prize-winners." The proceedings had all been very interesting as affording a public demonstration of the charities of the purchaser of a Tombola ticket of being ranked among the lucky few.

Lady Arnott, at the close of the proceedings, asked the audience to join with her in passing a warm vote of thanks to the Honorary Secretary and assistants, who had been engaged in folding up the tickets until 2.30 a.m., Mr. Sealy Jeffares himself not being finished until 8.30 o'clock that morning. In these ceremonies she was sure that he would be accorded the warmest thanks of all present. (Loud applause.)

Mr. Sealy Jeffares, in acknowledging the vote of thanks, said that he did not feel that he was praiseworthy for his work in connection with that Tombola, and that all there thanks were due to Sir Stanley Cochrane, who had started it originally for the Red Cross, and who guaranteed the sum of £2,000. (Applause.) Then when the Red Cross fund closed down he turned the Tombola to the aid of the two hospitals most in need of money in Dublin at present—these were the great old hospitals, Mercer's and the Coombe. (Applause.) To those who had purchased tickets he would say that, if they had purchased tickets for which they had no prospect of any more shillings for which they had spent, they should send them to the hospitals they had mentioned, because if they did not do this coming winter the poor people who depended on the hospitals would suffer very badly. The hospitals were pressed to the pin of their collar, and needed much help to get over the winter.

The principal prize-winners were: 1st prize (£1,000), Tyrone Lady; 2nd prize (£500), William Oakes, 27 Trinity Street, Dublin; 3rd prize (£250), Major Preston, Swainston, Kilmessan, Co. Meath; 4th prize (£100), J. J. Meagher, South Irish Horse, College of Science, Dublin; 5th prize (£50), E. Axton, 18 Hart road, Dublin; 6th prize (£25), Mrs. Latham, 20 Clare street, Dublin; 7th prize (£10), William Latham, 46 South Circular road, Dublin.

GALWAY TRANSATLANTIC SCHEME.

A £2,000,000 OFFER.

Our Athlone correspondent telegraphs—Two million pounds sterling, contingent upon substantial local subscriptions, has been offered to the Irish National businessmen this week for the immediate establishment of a direct service between Galway and New York and Boston.

KINGSTOWN MAIL SERVICE.

The Duke of Connaught, which is at present travelling between Kingstown and Holyhead, plies in leaving the Welsh Pier yesterday. She left at 3.45 p.m., and reached Kingstown at 7.18 p.m.

There were no passengers left behind by the mail boat from Kingstown last evening. This was accounted for by the few military who travelled, and also by the fact that no boat sailings are run on either the Great Northern or the Midland and Great Western lines on Sunday evening.

THE KING UNVEILS MEMORIAL IN MONTREAL.

PRESSED ELECTRIC BUTTON AT BALMORAL.

At 8.15 on Saturday night the King, in Balmoral Castle, pressed the electric button which had been fitted up in his private room to unveil in Montreal the statue erected to the memory of Sir George Etienne Cartier, the great Canadian patriot. In five minutes a reply was received to the effect that the current received was successful in unveiling.

THE BY-ELECTIONS.

There is every indication of a heavy poll in Postefract Division on Saturday, and both sides are confident of success.

Sir John Simon denied at Hitchley on Saturday that he is standing for Rusholme.

THE LATE LIEUTENANT THOMAS KETTLE.

To-morrow will be the third anniversary of the death of Lieutenant Thomas Kettle, who was killed in action in France. A Requiem Mass for his soul will be celebrated in Westland row Church to-morrow at 11 o'clock.

TROOPS' ARRIVAL IN DUBLIN.

The former cross-Channel express steamer Scotia of the London and North-Western Railway Company, visited the Liffey on both Saturday and yesterday, and for the purpose of conveying troops from Holyhead to the North Wall. The incoming detachments were forwarded mainly to the Curragh and Southern districts.

The Right Hon. Sir John Kennaway, Bart., died at his Devonshire residence, Escot, Ottery St. Mary, yesterday morning, aged 82. Sir John was Conservative member for East Devon from 1870 to 1910, and Father of the House of Commons during the last two years he was in Parliament. He was for many years a prominent figure in Church work as President of the Church Missionary Society.

FROM "THE TIMES" OF TO-DAY.

(BY SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT WITH THE PROPRIETORS OF *THE TIMES*.)

LORD FISHER ON THE NAVY.

Admiral of the Fleet Lord Fisher of Kilverstone is now at work upon his autobiography, and arrangements have been made by which considerable portions of it will be published in *The Times* during the coming months. In the meantime, *The Times* is publishing a short series of articles by Lord Fisher on the changes made in the British Navy between the years 1902 and 1910, and their effect upon the decision of the war. The first of these articles appears to-day. After describing his entry into the Navy, straight on a sea-going ship, Lord Fisher remarks:—Like a snowball (for success begets success) I rolled on, occupying, in turn, and in rapid gradation, almost every single big appointment in the Navy. So it came about that, on Trafalgar Day, 1904, I was appointed First Sea Lord of the Admiralty, and break fasted alone with King Edward at Buckingham Palace, though I had entered the Navy penniless, friendless, and forlorn. I was equipped with knowledge and power sufficient to say to anyone who obstructed me, "You be damned," and he was damned. Lord Fisher dwelt on the birth of the Dreadnoughts and battle-cruisers, and adds:—With regard to the guns of these battle-cruisers, we practised a low form of cunning. We put them down in the manufacturers' books to the Sultan of Turkey, and Abdul Hamid being the champion liar of his time, the more he denied it the more sure the Germans were that he was lying, when they broke open the safe, and saw the Sultan's orders in the secret archives. Also the Germans stole some wrong plans which I had purposely left out on my table at the Admiralty, and wasted £950 on the job. I congratulated the German Naval *Attache* on the Duke of York's steps next morning, and said to him:—"You could have had them for nothing."

AMERICAN-IRISH DISTRUST OF THE LEAGUE.

Describing the effect of President Wilson's first speeches in his League of Nations campaign, *The Times* Washington Correspondent declares, Mr. Hearst would publicly oppose against the League anyhow, but intelligent people against the makes it clear that not the least of the obstacles which the President has got to beat down is the hostility of Irish friends to the League, on account of their fear of Irish representation on our failure, or rather the failure of Great Britain, to meet the demands for Home Rule with anything meet serious than vague words. Various Irish societies are described as financing anti-League advertisements in The Press. Among other things, Ireland, Press, Egypt, our alleged preponderating vote in the assembly of the League, and so on, exploited as they have been by Republicans, have, indeed, helped to counteract the growth of closer relations which was fostered by the war. It is hoped that Lord Grey's arrival will, together with the President's explanation of the real aims and methods of the League, brush away many of the misconceptions. But, in the meantime, one fact becomes each day clearer—namely, the value of Lord Grey's mission, like that of his predecessor, Lord Bryce, would be impaired, unless preceded by a Government taking Ireland seriously, and setting forth an Irish policy. If the Irish Question is allowed to drift, the danger that the League may be emasculated with Irish votes and the possibility cannot be overlooked that, under the leadership of Mr. Hearst and kindred spirits, a "jingo" campaign may be started calculated to bring up again the question of the Irish petition. Nor, if the League goes into force effectively, would a discontented Ireland necessarily cease disturbing Anglo-American relations. The President's remarks, to the effect that the League will be able to interfere with anything anywhere, are generally taken as a hint to the Irish-Americans that it is foolish to oppose the ratification of the Covenant. But it is not likely to be accepted, but it will not be forgotten when, and if, the League comes properly into force. The President might perhaps find himself under great pressure to intervene offhand in Irish affairs.

MR. DE VALERA AND CHICAGO.

Mr. H. P. Judson, President of the University of Chicago, writes as follows to *The Times*:—The enclosed clipping (a message from *The Times*' Dublin Correspondent in *The Times*, August 1) has been sent to me. I invite your attention to the statement:—"Chicago University has conferred the degree of Doctor of Laws on Mr. Lloyd George, and it is understood that it was also proposed to confer the degree of Doctor of Laws on Mr. de Valera." Permit me to say that there is no such institution as "Chicago University" in Chicago. That term is sometimes misused as applied to the University of Chicago, which institution has given no degree to Mr. de Valera. *The Times* in a footnote says:—We regret publish the President's letter; yet we would point out that the President's letter which the President contradicts was contained in a telegram received by *The Times* from Mr. Sinn Fein leader, from Mr. Harry Boland, M.P., in the United States.

DUBLIN DOCKERS' STRIKE.

SETTLEMENT IN REGARD TO ONE STEAMER.

It was stated last night that the owners of the Key West had offered 16s. per day to the men employed to discharge her cargo of grain, and that it was decided to accept the offer. Had it was decided to accept the offer, Mr. Hearst would publicly oppose against the men employed on the steamer, it was announced, would resume work at the West of Ireland pier this morning.

One of the Clyde Shipping Company's steamers—the s.s. Flying Cormorant—entered the port on Saturday, and proceeded to take up her position in readiness to tow away the grain-laden barque, Storegrund. The captain of the tug informed the master of the barque that he had come specially from the Clyde to the Liffey to tow the vessel, but the skipper of the Storegrund declined to allow his vessel to be moved until he had communicated with his owners. The tug in consequence remained into the Alexandra Basin, where she spent yesterday in idleness, and awaiting orders for to-day. The "Storegrund" yesterday remained at her berth at the North Wall extension, likewise awaiting developments or new orders to-day.

THREATENED STRIKE OF CHINESE DECK HANDS.

The big steamer, Key West, had also affected by the dockers' strike, had also trouble to deal with on Saturday, when police had to be brought down to her berth at the Alexandra Basin. The Chinese members of the crew demanded to be paid off at once, as they feared the Key West would be held up here for so long that they would lose engagements. The captain of the ship had no power to comply with the demands of these Chinese deck hands, some or less confined ones, etc., who have been engaged in Canton, to their ship, but undertook to communicate through the proper channel with the Home and Foreign Office, who governs the arrangements concerning the employment of aliens aboard ships of the mercantile marine. The Chinese concerned in the demands, aboard the Key West, on Saturday adopted strike measures and for a couple of hours or more refused to obey orders or perform their usual duties on board the ship.

It is probable that a solution of this particular ship board trouble at Dublin port will be found by to-morrow.

VALUE OF LAND IN RHODESIA.

A Reuter's Salisbury (Rhodesia) telegram of yesterday says—The largest single sale of land effected in Rhodesia has been concluded with the sale of the Lonely Mine, Marandellas, which consists of 60,000 acres of fenced ranching land, 40,000 acres of grazing land, a number of valuable buildings, and 5,000 head of stock. It is understood that a London company has purchased the estate at a price of over £60,000. It is evident that interest in Rhodesian land has been revakened, and farmers are now frequently getting £5 per acre for land.

NAVAL MATERNITY HOMES.

A project has been started for the enlargement of the Naval Maternity Home at Plymouth at a cost of equipment of similar institutions at Portsmouth and Chatham, for which £100,000 would be required. An appeal for funds has been issued signed by Lady Beatty and others.

NORTHERN RUSSIA.

CHARGES BY A RETURNED OFFICER.

BRITISH POLICY ATTACKED.

WITHDRAWAL OF TROOPS.

SEMI-OFFICIAL REPLY.

"BIASSED AND UNFOUNDED."

In a letter to the London *Daily Express*, a portion of which appeared in our later editions on Saturday, Colonel J. Sherwood Kelly, V.C., writes:—

I have just returned from North Russia under circumstances which compel me to seek the earliest possible opportunity of making known in England certain facts in connection with North Russia which otherwise might never come to light.

I know that my action will render me liable to professional penalties, and will prejudice my future in the Army, but I am prepared to take all risks in carrying out what I know to be my duty to my country and to my men.

I volunteered for service with the North Russian Relief Force in the sincere belief that relief was urgently needed in order to make possible the withdrawal of low category troops in the last stages of exhaustion, due to fierce fighting amid the rigours of an Arctic winter.

MISTAKEN IDEA.

The wide advertisement of this relief expedition led myself and many others to believe that affairs in North Russia were about to be wound up in an efficient and decisive manner.

I was placed in command of the 2nd Battalion the Hampshire Regiment, in the brigade commanded by Brigadier-General Grogan, V.C., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.

Immediately on arrival at Archangel, however, towards the end of May, I received the impression that the policy of the authorities was not what it was alleged to be.

"USELESS OPERATIONS."

This impression hardened as time went on, and during the months of June and July I reluctantly, but inevitably, driven to the following conclusions:—

That the troops of the Relief Force, for which we were told had been sent out purely for defensive purposes, were being used far in the interior, on a large scale and in accordance with a secret and sinister nature of which we were not allowed to know.

My personal experience of those operations was that they were not even well conducted, and that they were of no real benefit to benefit in a military or any other sense; sound and practical British policy lands.

They only entailed useless loss and suffering on troops that had already made incalculable sacrifices in the great war.

I ascertained that it was a matter of common knowledge even in England, that the proposed largely of Bolshevik prisoners dressed in British uniforms, and that the Russian Army, "composed in mutiny, and that it always constituted a greater danger to our troops than the Bolshevik Armies opposed to them.

"PUPPET-GOVERNMENT."

I formed the opinion that the puppet-Government set up by us in Archangel rested on no basis of public confidence nor support, and would fall to pieces the moment the protection of British bayonets was withdrawn.

At the same time I saw British money poured out like water and invaluable British lives sacrificed in backing up this worthless army, and in keeping in power this worthless Government, and I became convinced that it was my duty to my country to let it be known, and to forward a mistaken policy, but in exposing it to the British public.

THE OFFICIAL VIEW.

"BIASSED AND ENTIRELY UNFOUNDED."

A Press Association representative interviewed a high official of the War Office on the statement published in the Press regarding the present's intentions with regard to Russia. He stated that there was no foundation for the slightest intention of deviating a hair's breadth from the original policy of evacuation, and that the allegations contained in an article in the *Daily Express* were simply unfounded. In the first place, he pointed out, the statement that the troops had to be evacuated is untrue. The evacuation is proceeding, and the officer stated that there is no such intention as "Chicago University" in Chicago. That term is sometimes misused as applied to the University of Chicago, which institution has given no degree to Mr. de Valera. *The Times* in a footnote says:—We regret publish the President's letter; yet we would point out that the President's letter which the President contradicts was contained in a telegram received by *The Times* from Mr. Harry Boland, Sinn Fein leader, from Mr. Harry Boland, M.P., in the United States.

UNFOUNDED.

"Biassed and entirely unfounded," he said, was the comment in official circles on Colonel Sherwood Kelly's letter published in the *Daily Express*. Obviously, if Colonel Kelly felt that any criticism was necessary he should, in the ordinary way, have communicated with the authorities. Contrary to the *Daily Express* statement that Colonel Kelly had lost no time in expressing his opinions to the public, Colonel Kelly had actually waited until his return to England, and then, apparently, at his invitation a paper, rushed ungracefully into print.

It should be realised at once by everyone that Colonel Kelly has never been in a position nor given enough in North Russia to know, neither the political position at Archangel or the mental attitude of the North Russian people. He was an individual battalion commander. He was a very good one, and he performed his allotted duties, but he was in the front, and he whose duty took him to the front, and he would not know the factors influencing the situation. Nor does he, indeed, profess to be giving more than his personal impressions of the matters on which he ventures to write. We may safely assume that a record of personal bravery is not of itself sufficient to enable a man to form any reliable opinion on the military and political situation in North Russia. In connection with the process of evacuation, which is now proceeding, going forward at the moment, as has been stated, it is required to evacuate the troops and to guard the lines of retreat, while, if Colonel Kelly's story is true, relief forces are required to be sent in order to extricate the troops and to guard the lines of communication. Military disaster would probably follow had attempts to evacuate without the help of relief forces.

PURELY LOCAL AFFAIR.

"General Sadlair-Jackson's forward move of 10 miles, the 'big advance,' was a purely local affair. It was in accordance with sound principles of defence, and was not the penetration far in the interior. The *Daily Express* speaks of this wild Russian adventure as costing 100 millions. The *White Paper* issued recently (and presumably the *Express* is in possession of this paper, like every other newspaper), shows, of course, that the expenditure in North Russia from Armistice Day to July 31 is about 32 millions, of which five millions are the total expenditure, presumed to be unmarketable (the total operation for the hole of Russia for this period is 70 millions). There is, therefore, the criticism of the *Daily Express* to the effect that our troops were "engaged" to attack the Bolsheviks were "engaged" to attack the Bolsheviks, and that we were "bleeding" our men in places where the Bolsheviks have ventured to attack us, and that where it was supposed that a British troops had been wounded, and on it being found that they were not the case the attacks were at once discontinued.

THE WITHDRAWAL TO BE COMPLETE BEFORE ICE CLOSES.

"Our troops are, indeed, being withdrawn, disposed, as the *Express* statement that 'they are being still committed to do so' before the ice closes. It is clear, therefore, that the view is held that it is best to leave the whole business to the judgment of the future, for it will be found that when the ice closes the British troops will have left. The generals on the spot have their orders from the War Office, and these orders are as stated. The generals have no power about the best method of carrying out the withdrawal that is conducted and blessed critics. It is absurd to suppose that a military operation can have any resemblance to the idea of the general scope of operation on any large scale, and still more absurd for "armchair critics" to make a series of allegations of bad faith and incompetence on so flimsy a foundation."

The Press Association adds:—"It may be

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 6, COLUMN 5.)

AUSTRIA TO SIGN.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY'S DECISION.

PROTEST AGAINST THE TREATY.

DR. RENNER AND THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

In a message dated Paris, Sunday, the Press Association's Correspondent says:—

The Austrian Delegation has addressed to the Secretariat-General of the Peace Conference a Note declaring that the National Assembly has given Dr. Renner, the Chief of the Delegation, full powers to sign the Peace. The ceremony of signing will, accordingly, take place on Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock at St. Germain.

A St. Germain telegram, dated Saturday, says that the Austrian Delegation has received official confirmation of the extension by 48 hours of the time originally granted for the acceptance of the Treaty. The time limit will now expire at 6 p.m. on Tuesday.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY'S RESOLUTION.

The Press Association's Copenhagen Correspondent sends the following account from Vienna of Saturday's sitting of the National Austrian National Assembly:—After Dr. Renner, the State Chancellor, had reported on the Peace negotiations and their results,

Herr Hauser, Christian Socialist, on behalf of the Main Committee, proposed a resolution protesting before the world that the Peace Treaty, under the pretext of protecting German-Austria's independence, deprives the German-Austrian people of the right of "self-determination," and forbids the fulfilment of its dearest wish, namely—the union of German-Austria with the German Motherland. The National Assembly expresses the hope that as the sacrifices of peace have overcome the feelings of personal hatred and enmity evoked by the war, the League of Nations will, in this case also, give the people the right to national unity and freedom, since it concedes that right to all other peoples. The National Assembly further protests against Sudetic and Hungarian and a half millions of Germans, against the union of Germans, and their placing under the Peace dominion of a people, which, in the Peace Treaty, professes to be an oppressed nation. It also protests against the German South Tyrol, and expectation that the Incomprehensible injustice which will be inflicted on the Sudetic Germans and the Germans of Corinthia, Styria, and the important parts of Corinthia, Styria, and Lower Austria, and the Germans of the ceded parts of the Northern and Southern districts, which leads to the South its western wishes for their future. The National Assembly receives with satisfaction the recognition the demands of the Czechs and Hungarians for union with the German West lands.

DR. RENNER'S REPORT.

Dr. Renner, in his report, said that the Delegation had to make a stubborn struggle to get the alterations in the original draft. The alterations in the Peace proposal in all, had before them in the Peace proposal in which the hard conditions had been alleviated in certain respects. Undoubtedly, the burden laid upon them was enormous, and every German must feel that an injustice was being inflicted upon subject fell than an injustice was being done to them in the arrangements with national conditions, in the territorial conditions. He said that the struggle for the right of "self-determination" for all German Powers had, be unsuccessful because the Allied Powers had, be forehand, laid down understandings which faced an insurmountable obstacle. The reparation proposed was a mockery of every principle of right.

The National Assembly agreed to authorise the signing of the Peace Treaty by 97 votes to 23.

The Treaty, Dr. Renner declared, imposed the harshest national sacrifices. All hearts were filled with anxiety and bitterness, and all hearts were in the union of the German-Austria. The League of Nations might make good the injustice of St. Germain, but only a Republic of the German Alpine lands, which, by its situation and economic dependence, was obliged to pursue a peace and friendship policy towards all other peoples, with the tremendous difference that they were independent, and only part of an economic whole. Referring to the stipulations contained in the Treaty regarding union with Germany, Dr. Renner said:—"We must hope for the future, and try to stand alone. As we are obliged to do this, we must also will this. But the League of Nations will decide this question, too, and our duties to union with the German Motherland can only be realised by negotiation with the League of Nations, and by convincing the League of Nations of the necessity of it. I am not called beforehand to fix German-Austria's future policy, but I cherish the personal conviction that German-Austria, in the most loyal right circumstances, will, in the most loyal fashion, take this path. The German Alpine lands are, according to the Peace Treaty, to be a neutral State, with international recognition under the guarantee of Austria. I believe that the consequences arising from the convention will be a real relief for German-Austria's future. The German Government's regret at the incidents, Herr Mueller says, however, that the soldiers' exasperation was caused by the Lett Government's refusal to grant them citizenship, and "thereby the right of settlement." The German Government will, nevertheless, make every effort to prevent further excesses, and to induce its soldiers completely and specially to evacuate the country.

BRITISH DESTROYER

SUNK IN THE BALTIC.

The Press Association is officially informed by the Admiralty that H.M. destroyer Verulam, in correctly reported to-day as the British destroyer struck a mine in the Baltic on the night of the 3rd last, and sank. Sixteen officers and men are reported missing. The names have not yet been received by the Admiralty.

DARING OUTRAGE IN FERMOY.

SOLDIERS ATTACKED AT CHURCH DOOR

ONE KILLED AND THREE WOUNDED.

EIGHTEEN SERVICE RIFLES STOLEN.

ESCAPE OF THE ASSAILANTS IN MOTOR CARS.

The most daring outrage that has been committed in Ireland for many years took place yesterday in the town of Fermoy, County Cork. Fermoy is described in Thom's Official Directory as "the most important military station in the South of Ireland," yet it was the place selected for an attack on a party of soldiers who were on their way to attend Divine Service in the Methodist Church in the town.

The party numbered eighteen, and carried rifles. Just as they reached the door of the church a number of men armed with revolvers drove up in motor cars, killed one of the soldiers, seriously wounded three others, and wrested the rifles from the remainder of the party. They afterwards drove away with the rifles in the direction of the County Waterford. Pursuit was rendered difficult, as it was found that trees had been thrown across the roads. Up to the present there have been no arrests.

Telegraphing last night, our Cork Correspondent said:—

One soldier was shot dead and two others were badly wounded at half-past 10 o'clock this morning in one of the streets of Fermoy, not a quarter of a mile from the barracks where their regiment is stationed, and in view of numbers of people passing to and coming from public worship.

A party of eighteen men of the Shropshire Light Infantry was marching to Divine Service at the Methodist Church, carrying their rifles slung over their shoulders, when they were fired upon by a party of twenty men, all armed with revolvers, who had been lying in wait, suddenly rushed upon the soldiers, disarmed them, and, in the confusion and the others, who were taken completely by surprise, were overpowered. The assailants, having secured eighteen rifles, entered two large motor cars in waiting on the spot, and made their escape in the direction of Tallow, Co. Waterford.

An alarm was raised, and parties of soldiers and policemen were quickly in pursuit. Aeroplanes were also sent up, and searched the country, without result.

County Inspector Clayton, of Cork, on being apprised of the occurrence, drove at once to the scene.

The accounts to hand are meagre, but all agree that one soldier was killed instantly and two others were seriously injured.

LATER PARTICULARS.

Telegraphing later, our Correspondent says:—The latest account of the Sinn Fein attack upon soldiers in Fermoy shows that the party of eighteen men of the Shropshire Light Infantry, in charge of a corporal, were about entering the Methodist Church for Divine Service when suddenly three large motor cars dashed up, crowded with men, who instantly alighted, and surrounded the military, who were "carrying their rifles."

The corporal in charge was shot dead just as he was entering the door of the church, and the next two soldiers to step forward to enter were dangerously wounded.

The military, who were taken completely by surprise, were overpowered, and their rifles taken from them. Their assailants then entered their motor cars, and drove rapidly forward.

Soldiers and police immediately started in pursuit in motor cars, but had not gone far when they found the road blocked by trees, which had been felled, and they had to abandon the pursuit.

The military then sent up aeroplanes, but the search so far has not resulted in the arrest of the raiding party.

The dreadful occurrence has created tremendous excitement and consternation, and the authorities have taken special precautions to preserve order in the town. The annual sereadhcacht was being held in the town, and large crowds attended from outside districts. The crime was the sole topic of conversation during the day.

In the afternoon it was reported that another soldier had been fired at, but that fortunately escaped. Inquiries failed to obtain confirmation of this latest statement.

Fermoy is now isolated telegraphically from Cork, as the wires were cut about the same time when the Tallow road was rendered impassable to the pursuers by the placing of large trees across it.

It was rumoured in Cork that the wounded soldiers had been conveyed to the Military Hospital attached to the Victoria Barracks, but on inquiry it was ascertained that this was not so.

It was learned, however, that Dr. Salmon, an expert in the treatment of injuries caused by bullet wounds, left early for Fermoy to attend to the wounded soldiers. It is expected that the wounded will be removed to Cork for examination and treatment as soon as it is considered safe to do so from a medical point of view.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

ONE SOLDIER DEAD AND FOUR WOUNDED.

A telegram from Fermoy received at an early hour this morning, stated:—

Late details go to show that at about 10.45 in the morning a party of military of the King's Shropshire Light Infantry, comprising seventeen men, were proceeding to the Wesleyan Church, at the eastern end of Fermoy, to attend Service. They were in charge of a corporal, and carried rifles, but no ammunition. As they approached the church a party of men—about twelve or thirteen—emerged from motor cars which were standing by and fell upon the military with revolvers and staves.

Six or seven shots rang out, and one of the soldiers (Private Jones) was shot through the heart and died instantly. Another soldier is not expected to recover. A third was shot through the neck, and a fourth was slightly wounded. Others were badly injured on the head by the bludgeons.

It is stated that the attacking party used the spokes of wheels as weapons. As soon as possible military and police scoured the country in search of the assailants, but up to a late hour last night it was not known with what effect.

DUBLIN RESIDENCE VISITED BY MASKED MEN.

It was reported to the Dublin Metropolitan Police last night that at a late hour a number of masked men visited the residence of Mr. Crawley, Merion Park, Sandford road, Ranelagh, and it is stated that they left without taking anything away. It is presumed that they were out searching for arms.

At a representative conference in Pretoria on Friday, a resolution was passed strongly urging the most stringent application of the restrictions against Asiatics and protesting against the granting to them of any civil rights.

SIR JOHN SIMON AND THE COALITION.

THE RUSSIAN EXPEDITION.

THE CASE OF IRELAND.

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE COST OF LIVING.

Sir John Simon, K.C., on Saturday evening addressed a largely attended demonstration held at Bletchley, in support of the local Liberal candidate, Commander Bernach. The chair was taken by Sir Herbert Leon.

Sir John Simon commenced by declaring that he thought that it would be admitted by all that the times were anxious and ominous, and there was in many quarters an indication that public feeling was deeply stirred about the situation at home and abroad. In the first place, there was growing disappointment at the continuous delay in concluding and ratifying the terms of peace with all our recent enemies. By all means let us proceed to the task of making the immense complications of the peace, but the disappointment at the proceeding was deep, sincere, and natural. Treated, delay was due, it was traced back to the fact much of it could be laid at the door of the delusions fostered by those who arranged the General Election of last year. A second feature of the situation was the alarming prolongation of our conditions and our regulations, as they affected our daily life. The Coalition promised, some months ago, when not so long ago, to the country to let them hang the Kaiser and make Germany pay for the war, were claiming that a mandate for the Coalition Government was not more conscription, and the word of it was that the electors were innocent enough to believe that. One of the first proposals that the Government produced to Parliament was a further Military Service measure, and we had still—do think of what the future had in store. Equally disturbing to all was the prolongation of the life of "D.O.R.A." "D.O.R.A." was born on August 4th, 1914, and he (Sir John Simon) was one of the professional men at the bedside on that occasion. (Laughter.) He could assure them, from a long and wide experience of similar interesting events, that he never came across a new legislative infant that grew so fast, or became so dangerous, in a short a time. (Renewed laughter.) He would have thought that when she came to her fourth birthday, when we had our peace celebrations, she might have been decently and quietly interred, "unwept, unhonoured, and unsung." But not at all. He had in his hand a Government publication called "D.O.R.A., Consolidated and Revised," and since that was issued the Government had introduced its War Emergency Laws (Continuance) Bill, the contents of which he could guess outrageous the more he had seen them. Nobody now put one's faith in the Government promises. The authority for the Coalition had gone, and that accounted for the lack of confidence in the Government which was felt throughout the country. A Coalition was an avowed debasement of the political currency. It could not distinguish a sheep from a goat.

RUSSIA AND IRELAND.

Sir John Simon then proceeded to deal with Russia and Ireland. He said that the proceedings of the Conference with regard to Russia in a state of the greatest confusion and perplexity. Mr. Churchill on March 30th

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Otherwise known as 62 Serpentine avenu
tram, rail, and sea. Nice double-fronted
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rent, £25. Lease 440 years.
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Attractive Modern, Two-storeyed Res
bedrooms, hot bath, w.c., lavatory basin
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Lease about 200 years. This is
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Will be Sold subject to £20 19/9 pe
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excellent supply. Pair of fine roomy house
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Residence. Three storeys over basement,
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Comprising double-fronted shop, with p
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Gross rental £4 2/9 weekly, equal to £21
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Producing 12/- weekly, or £31 4/- yearly
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Over 6,000 Sheep from all the Lea
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LORD BERESFORD DEAD.

(CONTINUED FROM COLUMN 7, PAGE 5.)

had expected, and he resigned in 1888. Having now greater freedom of action, he submitted detailed proposals in the House of Commons for the increase of the Fleet by seventy ships at a cost of twenty millions sterling, and finally had the satisfaction of seeing at least the principle of his contention established by the passing of the Naval Defence Act of 1889. In December of the same year he retired from Parliament upon his appointment to the command of the first-class armoured cruiser Undaunted for service in the Mediterranean. It was during this command that he was instrumental in saving the French cruiser Seignalay, of 1,900 tons, from total shipwreck. The vessel parted her cable in a gale and drifted ashore, whereupon Lord Charles offered to save her, although her own officers had declared that the task was a "physical impossibility." After three days' hard work, however, he succeeded in towing the ship into deep water, and in due course received the cordial thanks of the French Government. The Admiralty would not permit him to accept the Legion of Honour, but he was presented with a magnificent Sevres vase as a memento. In June, 1893, the Undaunted was paid off, and he was appointed to the command of the Steam Reserve at Chatham, where, in the fulfilment of his functions, he rendered important services, passing thirty-three vessels into the Navy after conducting the prescribed trials.

In the early part of 1897, Lord Charles was appointed Naval A.D.C. to Queen Victoria, and took part in the Jubilee Procession, being promoted to the rank of Rear-Admiral in September of the same year. When he expressed a wish to re-enter Parliament, a large number of constituencies sought his candidature, but he decided to fight for the seat left vacant at York by the death of Sir Frank Lockwood. This he succeeded in securing—the first seat captured for the Conservative side in the General Election of 1895—by the narrow majority of eleven. Although there was some talk of a petition seeking a recount, he was allowed to remain in undisturbed possession, and so continued until 1900. But during nearly the whole of this period he was hardly seen in the House of Commons. In August, 1898, he proceeded to China by request of the Chairman of the Associated Chambers of Commerce, in order to report upon the future prospects of British trade with that country. He admirably fulfilled his mission, one of the results of which was the appearance of his book, "The Break-up of China," in 1899. He was already well-known as an author, having contributed numerous essays and articles on Naval matters and on Egypt to various periodicals. Returned to Parliament, once more, as member for Woolwich in 1902, he was obliged to resign upon his appointment to command the Channel Squadron during the years 1903-5, in the first of which he was created a K.C.B. Upon the expiry of this term he was transferred to the Mediterranean Fleet, and acted from 1906, when he became a full Admiral and received the G.C.V.O., until March, 1909, as its Commander-in-Chief. Lord Charles retired in 1911, having reached the age limit, and was given the Grand Cross of the Bath.

PLEA FOR STRONG NAVY.

But the days of his activity as the champion of a strong Navy were by no means at an end. He was now absolutely unfettered, and in a position to speak more freely than at any previous time. He now threw himself into the agitation for increased Naval inefficiency with still greater determination. His supporters had vigorously attacked Sir John, afterwards Lord Fisher, during the earlier part of the latter's administration (1903-10) as First Sea Lord of the Admiralty. No sooner had his Mediterranean command closed than he placed himself at their head. No little anxiety was displayed in the course of the controversy. Lord Charles was an uncompromising, Sir John Fisher an obstinate, fighter; neither would give way. Still the popular here had to be taken into account, the public on his side, and, when unexpected revelations respecting the German programme seemed to suggest that a grave crisis was imminent, his proposals for a large increase in the Navy and a reorganisation of the whole administrative system met with general approbation. The Prime Minister (Mr. Asquith) found himself compelled to assent to a small Committee of inquiry. But its report was evasive in character, and Lord Charles, therefore, proceeded with his public campaign, leader of the opposition to all, by the Ministerialist policy, and carrying on the warfare long after Sir John Fisher's term of office had ended. At the General Election in January, 1910, he was returned unopposed, and during the years succeeding again made his influence notably felt in the House of Commons, speaking frequently on Naval questions, while strenuously opposing the constitutional doctrine of Radicalism from the point of view of a stalwart and consistent Unionist. No member of the House was more generally popular. His fine qualities as a sportsman, together with his frank and happy demeanour, made for him countless friends, both in public life and in private circles, who will sincerely lament his disappearance.

NORTHERN RUSSIA.

(CONTINUED FROM COLUMN 2 PAGE 5.)

assumed that the War Minister will make a statement on his return to town."

COLONEL'S FINE RECORD.

Lieutenant-Colonel Sherwood-Kelly, V.C., C.M.G., D.S.O., fought in Matabeleland and Somaliland. He was so anxious to get to the front in the recent war that he enlisted as a private under an assumed name.

He was promoted on the field during the second battle of Ypres, went to Gallipoli in 1915, and returned to fight in the battle of the Somme.

He won the V.C. after the Cambrai battle in 1917 by his skill and gallantry in covering the passage of a canal by his battalion of Inniskilling Fusiliers.

He wears five wound stripes, and was seven times mentioned in despatches.

DISASTROUS FIRE NEAR ARCHANGEL.

THE PREPARATIONS FOR EVACUATION.

CHANGED FEELING TOWARDS THE BRITISH.

The Press Association's Special Correspondent writing from Archangel on September 5th, says:—A huge fire has been burning for two days on Maimaxi Island, near Archangel, but has now been extinguished. The damage, so far as known at present, is estimated at 3,000,000 roubles, and when the full extent is ascertained will probably be found to be a much greater amount. Fortunately no lives were lost. Timber and saw mills for three miles on both sides of the river are in flames, sparks from the island having leaped the river at a point where it is 1,000 yards wide, and the terrific heat, in addition, made the timber more inflammable.

The same correspondent, telegraphing on Sunday, says—The losses in the fire at Maimaxi are now estimated at 60,000,000 roubles. Everything has been destroyed for miles around. British companies will have to bear the brunt of the insurance, and a searching inquiry will be necessary into the causes of the fire. There is no evidence of its origin, but foul play is suspected, as the timber was all stacked in such a manner as to render local conflagrations easily extinguishable. The fact that many hundreds of Bolsheviks who had been mobilised in the Russian Army are now moving about the country at liberty may have had something to do with the conflagration.

With reference to these Bolsheviks, our defences are now complete. Tanks have arrived and preparations for the evacuation of our troops are proceeding very swiftly. In the event of trouble, the malcontents will find that they will get more than they bargain for.

Many letters and telegrams are still arriving for the troops from nervous relatives, but there is not the slightest necessity for nervousness. The Naval guns of the harbour are sufficient to knock Archangel sideways, and the monitor Erebus has 15-inch guns on board. There are enough British troops in North Russia to sweep through Petrograd. This is no exaggeration, but the opinion of military experts. Officers and men are almost unanimously willing to remain in Russia. They have a boundless admiration (1903-10) as First Sea Lord of the Admiralty. No sooner had his Mediterranean command closed than he placed himself at their head. No little anxiety was displayed in the course of the controversy. Lord Charles was an uncompromising, Sir John Fisher an obstinate, fighter; neither would give way. Still the popular here had to be taken into account, the public on his side, and, when unexpected revelations respecting the German programme seemed to suggest that a grave crisis was imminent, his proposals for a large increase in the Navy and a reorganisation of the whole administrative system met with general approbation. The Prime Minister (Mr. Asquith) found himself compelled to assent to a small Committee of inquiry. But its report was evasive in character, and Lord Charles, therefore, proceeded with his public campaign, leader of the opposition to all, by the Ministerialist policy, and carrying on the warfare long after Sir John Fisher's term of office had ended. At the General Election in January, 1910, he was returned unopposed, and during the years succeeding again made his influence notably felt in the House of Commons, speaking frequently on Naval questions, while strenuously opposing the constitutional doctrine of Radicalism from the point of view of a stalwart and consistent Unionist. No member of the House was more generally popular. His fine qualities as a sportsman, together with his frank and happy demeanour, made for him countless friends, both in public life and in private circles, who will sincerely lament his disappearance.

PRESIDENT WILSON'S TOUR.

RUSSIA AND ARMENIA.

A Reuter's telegram from Kansas City, Saturday, says—President Wilson, in an address given here to-day, predicted that autocracy would perish with militarism under the League of Nations. He declared that the men who were now contending for peace in Russia represented nobody but themselves. They were thirty-four, he told his audience, and a man more cruel than the Tsar is at their head. Referring to Armenia, the President wondered that men did not wake to moral responsibility for what was going on there while they were debating.

If the United States did not ratify the Covenant, he said, she might have to come in later with Germany, the only other great nation left out of the League. Alluding to America's promise to aid the Philippines free, President Wilson said that the League would solve the perplexing problem of how they were to be kept free after independence had been granted them.

Speaking at St. Louis on Thursday evening, the President declared that the United States would be the senior partner and the financial economic and commercial leader if it joined the family of nations. If it rejects the Treaty, he said, the United States will stand alone in the world. In the event of the rejection of the Treaty, President Wilson asserted that the country would become a virtual nonentity in the financial world, and that remaining outside the League would mean a large standing army, munitions, factories, fortifications, and higher taxes.

ALLOCATION OF MULLINGAR RED CROSS FUNDS.

At a public meeting in Mullingar of the subscribers to the Bloomfield Auxiliary Red Cross Hospital, which was held on Thursday, it was decided to place the allocation of a surplus of £1,400 in the hands of the Demobilisation Committee, with power to allocate a sum to certain projects recommended by the meeting. A vote of thanks was passed to Col. Howard K. Bury for presiding at the meeting.

THE ENTENTE AND THE GERMAN CONSTITUTION.

Sunday's *Petit Journal* and *Petit Parisien* state that the official text of the German reply to the Allied Note ordering the revision of the German Constitution differs appreciably from that which was circulated by the German semi-official Agency. According to the *Petit Parisien*, the latter version is more extensive, while the *Petit Journal* declares that it is framed in less conciliatory term. The *Petit Journal* says that the Allied Supreme Council is unshakeable in its desire to insist on an alteration in the German Constitution.

ITALIAN WOMEN VOTERS.

The Premier (says a Reuter's Rome telegram) announced in the House of Deputies on Saturday that 11,000,000 women will have the vote. The statement gave rise to considerable astonishment in the Chamber, as according to these figures there are more female than male electors.

HORSE AILMENTS
And How to Cure them.
Eminent Veterinary Surgeons strongly recommend "Condy's Fluid" as a speedy remedy for Sore Shoulders and Backs, Grease, Thrush, Injuries, &c. Also for Dogs and all Animals.
Of all Chemists and Stores.
Full Directions on Bottle. Insist on 'Condy's Fluid.
CONDY'S FLUID CO., Gerrard St., London.

BOLSHEVIK HORRORS AT ODESSA.

ORGIES OF MURDER AND DRUNKENNESS.

The Press Association's Special Correspondent at Odessa, writing on August 23rd, says:—With the loss of Kiev by the Bolsheviks, any hope they may have entertained of retaking Odessa must have vanished. Indeed, they will have their full work cut to escape the ever-encircling movement which is being made by the anti-Bolshevik forces in South Russia. The confidence of the local population has been restored by the news that the Allies are here in parties of well-set-up peasantry, armed with rifles, and many in uniform, who display a keen hatred of the Bolsheviks, and are eager to be organised in General Denikin's forces. General Denikin's sympathisers show no disposition to commit anti-Jewish *pogroms*, notwithstanding the fact that nearly all the members of the Odessa Cheroyeshaks were Jews.

Parties of Russian and British officers visited the local Cheroyeshaks premises, and inspected the pitch dark stone cellars, whose occupants were murdered en masse in the late burn light. The bullet marks on the walls were generally head high, and the brains of some of the victims had spurted almost to the ceiling. In one cellar there was evidence that unlimited supplies of drink were at the disposal of the executioners before they commenced the work of slaughter, for hundreds of empty vodka bottles were strewn about. There were also indications that the slaughterers were often so drunk that they missed the heads of their victims, even when firing point blank, and that they thereupon cried at any part of the body. One open cellar, 20 feet deep, was overlooked by a window from which the Bolsheviks fired rifles into a packed mass of humanity below.

The visitors also saw arrested brutal little catchpenny Jews, with their mistresses, young girls, one of the latter being only 17 years of age, and with her hair down her back, who vied with the men in the savage shooting of prisoners. I am probably underestimating the number of victims when I place them at between 2,000 and 3,000. The shooting began regularly at 11 every night, and the Bolsheviks tried to drown the sound with the rattle of big motor lorries on the cobble stoned road outside the prison.

Writing on August 26th, the Correspondent says:—Among the hostages rescued from the Bolsheviks is General Smirnoff, of Port Arthur fame. The majority of the victims of the Bolsheviks were shot in the courtyard of the Cheroyeshaks premises, or in a large garage, or in the regular labyrinth of stone cellars beneath that building. Blood-stained tarpaulins, in which the dead were taken in buckets to the grave pits, are lying about the courtyard. The walls of the cellars are pitted with bullet marks and blood stains, while portions of brains are still adhering to them. It is stated that three French ladies were arrested, and shot immediately after being pushed through the door leading from the street to the courtyard. A speciality practised by a negro commissary was to cut the arteries in the wrists of the condemned, and gloat over the spectacle of their bleeding to death.

BAKERS' AND CONFECTIONERS' EXHIBITION.

The Bakers' and Confectioners' Exhibition, which opened at the Agricultural Hall, Islington, on Saturday, is the first event of the kind to be held in London since 1915, and compares well with those of the twenty-two similar exhibitions which have preceded it. There are six classes devoted to Irish bread, the entries for which close on Wednesday. The chief class is for a Coburg or Cork skull loaf, the first prize being the Irish Association of Master Bakers' Challenge Shield, and silver and bronze medals. The No. 2 Challenge Cup of the Irish Association will be awarded for the best brown loaf in classes for batch loaves, turnovers, and open pan bread. The part played by machinery in the modern bakery is shown by the large number of mechanical exhibits. There was a large attendance on Saturday, and the exhibition promises to be quite as successful as those which were held before the war.

It is believed that New Zealand's indemnity from Germany will amount to £10,000,000.

TRADE UNION CONGRESS.

PRELIMINARY SPEECHES AT GLASGOW.

STRONG VIEWS ON NATIONALISATION.

MR. THOMAS AND A RAILWAY SETTLEMENT.

SOCIALISTS AND THE DIRECT ACTION POLICY

Mr. J. H. Thomas, M.P.; Mr. Frank Hodges, Secretary of the Miners' Federation, and Mr. Robert Williams, Transport Workers, addressed a mass meeting of nearly 2,000 railwaymen at St. Munro Hall, Glasgow, yesterday afternoon. Mr. J Kiddie, President of the Glasgow District Council of the National Union of Railwaymen, presided.

Mr. Hodges, speaking of nationalisation, said that during the last three months there had been a propaganda which had for its purpose the antagonising of the rest of the working-class from the miners. It was a subtle, clever, carefully planned propaganda, which, to some extent, had been successful. There was an idea which had been exploited to the fullest degree by capitalist combinations, that the miners were engaged in a perfectly selfish task, having for their objective an entirely selfish end, regardless of the interests of the rest of the community. The Miners' Federation had felt for some time that the coal industry had reached its highest possible pinnacle under a system of capitalist ownership, and was now declining. The fall in the production of coal was a serious matter, not only for the country, but for the working classes. The instrument created by the Government for solving the problem indicated that the solution lay in the direction of absolutely private capitalism. The Government had done what everybody expected when industrial pressure was taken off, and had broken all its promises under similar circumstances. He appealed to the workers generally to see that no success would attend the subtle efforts of the Government to divide the workers.

MINERS AND THE TRADE UNION CONGRESS.

It had been proved, beyond doubt, that the coal industry could only revive and occupy its old place when capitalism had nothing to do with it. (Cheers.) The miners wondered how far the rest of the workers were in harmony with them. They were going to the Trade Union Congress, and would say: "For thirty-two years you have passed resolutions in favour of the nationalisation of the mines. In recent years you have passed resolutions in favour of joint control by the nation and the workers. Now we ask you to put your oft-repeated pledges into action." (Cheers.) Mr. Hodges said that the Triple Alliance had never yet had a principle which would hush the several bodies into action unitedly and solidly, but this was at least a principle which might unite the Triple Alliance, even if the Labour movement as a whole was not prepared for it. If the Triple Alliance and the Labour movement could find no Constitutional avenue open to them to secure this great change in modern industry and obtain recognition of their principle, the unorganised Trade Union movement be blamed if, as a last resource, it departed from the generally accepted Constitutional means for affecting reforms? (Cheers.)

MR. THOMAS AND THE RAILWAYMEN.

Mr. J. H. Thomas said that he had heard the cry about looking to Westminster so often repeated that frankly he was tired of it. It was a hypocrite's action to say that they had been here to Westminster, and that they remember they had the opportunity of saying who would go to Westminster. All these platform platitudes, said Mr. Thomas, about denouncing the Government are merely an effort to hide your own incapacity to do the right thing at the right time. (Cheers.) Mr. Thomas said that if railway nationalisation would benefit the railwaymen and injure the miners, he would oppose it with all the strength and power that he possessed, because no section of the community was more important than the community as a whole. He was equally satisfied that if nationalisation did not advocate nationalisation of the mines because it would be beneficial to the miners, but because they believed that it would be beneficial to the State as a whole, he would support it. In the past year trade union forces have increased by nearly a million. The number which forms the Parliamentary Party was nearly double that of last election. The election contests prove that Labour is no longer viewed as a freakish interference in national politics, also only to disturb slightly the settled position of other parties. Labour candidates can win, and are now always regarded as serious competitors, with organisation and power behind them sufficient to place them in office if they wish. Those of us who urged the workers to turn their minds to improved systems of production, in order to increase output, added Mr. Clynes, do so primarily in the interests of the workers themselves. Greater yield of commodities is essential, in order that an abundance of products should pull down prices and place upon the market things which are necessary for improved housing, cheaper food, and clothing, of which the workers are in urgent need. There can, however, be no greater output without the assurance to the workers of security and comfort for them in our social and industrial system, and a higher standard of living than they had before the war. They helped as much as any class to save their country by offering their lives for it, and they have as much rights as any class now to enjoy a first and a fair share of the wealth produced by their labour. That share they could get by intelligent and temperate action at the polls, but not by the ruinous use of stoppages or strikes for political objects.

POLICEMEN STABBED IN THE BACK.

EVIDENCE IN UNLAWFUL ASSEMBLY CHARGE.

Two Killeggan publicans—Garrett O'Reilly and James Clavin—appeared in the Petty Sessions Court in Mullingar on Saturday, with having taken part in an unlawful assembly in the Market Square, Killeggan, about 10.30 on the night of 10th August.

Resident Magistrate Dolan presided.

Evidence of District Inspector Carlyale and other police officers, already published, stated that on the occasion in question about 500 persons were present, including the defendants; that Mrs. Sheehy-Skeffington having refused to obey D.I. Carlyale's order to cease speaking to the crowd, that officer ordered the police to disperse the meeting; that stones were thrown, the Inspector struck on the face and back; that two police trying to arrest James M'Guinness, referred to by Mrs. Sheehy-Skeffington as "Commandant of the Killeggan Irish Volunteers," were stabbed in the back by some unknown person, and forced to release the prisoner; that no shots were heard, but that a voice shouted "Up, Thurles," and that the meeting was eventually dispersed.

For the defence, Mr. Ed. Flynn, farmer, Killeggan, gave evidence that he saw the defendant, O'Reilly, standing at his own shop door.

To Mr. Dowdall (Crown Solicitor)—If Constable Doheny swore O'Reilly was over at the meeting he must be making a mistake.

Mr. Byrne, R.M., said that the Bench felt that they had not got the real people before them in this case. The Bench would not, however, impose a sentence, but would require both men to give one £20 bail and a £20 personal security.

Clavin entered into bail, but O'Reilly refused to do so, and left the Court in custody.

RAT PLAGUE IN COUNTY DOWN.

The cutting of the harvest, says a correspondent, has revealed the extent of the rat plague in the County Down. The very dry summer was most favourable to the propagation of the rat. On some country roads rats absolutely swarm at dusk, and the amount of damage that they do to grain crops, either standing or in the stook, is very large. Nor is grain the only thing that these pests damage, for poultry yards suffer. The writer knows of two instances in which sixteen chickens and twenty-three chickens were carried off in a night, and in a third case eleven ducklings. The potential value of these birds would be about £25.

ASSISTANT CLERKS (ABSTRACTORS).

Result of July, 1919, examination just announced. Successful from SKERRY'S COLLEGE, 76 Stephen's Green, Dublin—Messrs. C. E. Kelly, J. Connor, T. A. Hendrick, H. J. Gormley. 8 of the 9 Students sent forward were successful. Special Oral and Correspondence Classes reforming.—(Advt.)

LABOUR AND HOUSING.

THE NEED OF STATE ASSISTANCE.

What was described by Mr. Stuart Bunning, who presided, as one of the most representative Labour conferences on housing that had ever been held, took place on Saturday at Glasgow under the auspices of the Labour Housing Association and the Scottish Labour Housing Association. Many delegates to the Trades Union Congress, which opens to-day, were present.

Mr. Stuart Bunning said that good housing was at the root of all reform. It was absolutely necessary, if we were to build up a great race, that housing accommodation should be not merely sufficient, but all that was needed for healthy and decent lives. Unhappily the housing need was greater to-day than ever before. We need a time, said Mr. Bunning, when the old evil of "key money" and "guarantee money" is being revived in all kinds of subtle forms. In many districts it is now impossible to rent a house, even when one is empty, because the landlords have come to the conclusion that it is better to sell. Mr. Bunning said that Labour had failed to deal with housing evils in the past because it had not enough power or confidence in itself. There was now a brighter side to the picture. If we have not all the power that we need, said Mr. Bunning, we can have it at any time we do desire it. (Cheers.) I am confident that in a short time we shall get all the power that we need, and possibly more than we desire. (Cheers.)

AN OBSOLETE FINANCIAL SYSTEM.

Baillie Wheatley, of Glasgow, moved a resolution from the Scottish Labour Housing Association, urging that healthy and convenient homes, let at average rents now being paid by the workers, could only be provided by local authorities with the assistance of State loans, free of interest. Baillie Wheatley said that the financial question was at the root of the Government's difficulties in dealing with the housing problem. They were unable to face it, and so we had from the Government not a serious attempt to build houses, but a make-believe and a pretence with the object of capturing the local authorities.

Mr. C. J. Drummond, of the Fawcett Association, in seconding, said that the Government should take over the question and build houses, if necessary at uneconomic rents. The charge should be made a national one.

The resolution was carried.

THE POWERS OF LOCAL AUTHORITIES.

On the motion of Mr. Russell Paton, of the Land Nationalisation Society, the Conference passed a resolution calling on the Government to confer on local authorities large general power of acquiring land by simple and inexpensive procedure as a price that should not exceed the value at which it was assessed for taxation, and urging the Government to prepare a national housing and town-building scheme, the land to be compulsorily acquired, and development financed by the State.

Mr. Silas Whybrew, Labour Housing Association, moved a resolution protesting against any form of private enterprise being granted the use of public money to compete against municipal enterprise in housing schemes, and urging trade unions and co-operative societies not to identify themselves with the institution of Public Utility Societies.

The resolution was adopted.

"LABOUR AND STRATEGY OF POLITICS."

MR. CLYNES'S ADVICE TO TRADE UNIONISM.

Speaking at Carlisle last night, Mr. J. R. Clynes, M.P., said—Organised Labour is beginning a week full of the greatest consequences to its future, and much will depend upon the wisdom and the practical nature of the decisions of the Trade Union Congress. In the 12 months since the Congress last met, trade union force has enormously increased. It is greater now, not only in numbers and money; it is great in influence, in authority, and in the direction of the affairs of State Departments and Parliament. Much of the trade union policy of the workers' battle has been won, and everything now depends on how organised Labour uses the weapon of industrial unity which it has been called to forge. Labour, continued Mr. Clynes, is in danger of handing over completely to its opponents all the strategy of politics, and, by temporarily and apparently yielding to their ends, it is incurring the risk of alienating the public approval and support which it must secure before Labour can attain its rightful place of Parliamentary power in the Government of the nation. In the past year trade union forces have increased by nearly a million. The number which forms the Parliamentary Party was nearly double that at last election. The election contests prove that Labour is no longer viewed as a freakish interference in national politics, also only to disturb slightly the settled position of other parties. Labour candidates can win, and are now always regarded as serious competitors, with organisation and power behind them sufficient to place them in office if they wish. Those of us who urged the workers to turn their minds to improved systems of production, in order to increase output, added Mr. Clynes, do so primarily in the interests of the workers themselves. Greater yield of commodities is essential, in order that an abundance of products should pull down prices and place upon the market things which are necessary for improved housing, cheaper food, and clothing, of which the workers are in urgent need. There can, however, be no greater output without the assurance to the workers of security and comfort for them in our social and industrial system, and a higher standard of living than they had before the war. They helped as much as any class to save their country by offering their lives for it, and they have as much rights as any class now to enjoy a first and a fair share of the wealth produced by their labour. That share they could get by intelligent and temperate action at the polls, but not by the ruinous use of stoppages or strikes for political objects.

THE IRISH TIMES, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1919.

FRANCE AND AMERICA.

POINTE DE GRAVE MONUMENT.

SPEECHES BY PRESIDENT POINCARE AND MR. WALLACE.

Telegraphing on Saturday from Le Verdon (Gironde), Reuter's Correspondent says—In laying the first stone of a monument commemorating American intervention at Pointe de Grave this morning, President Poincare made a speech, in which he congratulated the initiators of "an artistic work consecrating the glorification of Franco-American friendships." He declared that he was addressing to America a faithful message of affection at the moment when the United States were celebrating the anniversary of the birth of Lafayette, and were letting the battle of the Marne, which caused to shine upon the world the first gleam of hope, and which was the first signal of defeat for the spirit of domination. M. Poincaré continued—The demonstrations that are taking place to-day on both sides of the Atlantic, and which spring spontaneously from the popular soul, have a bearing that goes far beyond the fleeting hours. Then, referring to the recent war, M. Poincaré showed how Great Britain, faithful to her great traditions, and comprehending how our being crushed would have brought about her destruction, came at the first hour to fight at our side, and how from Massaros there came to us immediately tender evidences of sympathy and magnificent displays of liberality. The American people understood that, not only were its interests threatened, but that the rights all were at stake, particularly the rights of violated Belgium, and the rights of France. By the brotherhood in arms, closely uniting the soldiers of France and America, by the happy understanding between the Allied and Associated Governments, and by the unity of command, the victory was won, and peace obtained." In conclusion, M. Poincaré emphasised the glory of the American dead, and closed as follows—Frenchmen and Americans, fallen in the same furrow, have reciprocally vowed immortal affection to America and France. In coming to lay this first stone, the living have answered the call of the dead, who have bequeathed to them the task of seeing that the danger they drove away shall never arise again.

THE AMERICAN AMBASSADOR.

Mr. Wallace, the United States Ambassador in Paris, in an eloquent address, dwelt on the old ties between France and the United States, especially in the American War of Independence, and then spoke of the certainty that the Americans in France in the late war. He proceeded:—We are deeply grateful that an American Fleet was permitted to cross and to guard the seas, that our General Pershing in command of an American Army had the honour to serve under the supreme command of a Marshal Foch, shoulder to shoulder with the British, no longer enemies, but brothers-in-arms, in order successfully and gloriously to defend universal liberty against brutal ambitions. As we gather here to erect by a pious and deliberate act this stone as a memorial, my eyes are drawn, as if by a beckoning hand, to a war-scarred hill east of Verdun, where rises a monument not made by human hands, or consecrated by human ceremony. On the slopes of Thiaucourt, in a trench buried by a German shell, a battalion of the 136th Regiment of Infantry stands aligned for fray in battle array. Their rifles are fixed to meet the foe; their hands still grasp their loaded rifles; though dead they have not fallen. Erect, they stand, the eternal monument of an immortal deed, a deed which has arrested the power of a Charles V., of a Philip of Spain, of a Ferdinand of Austria, of a William of Germany. Such a monument neither we nor any other people can erect. Such a battle, it stands, and should remain for ever, as at the instand of its tragic birth, incomparable in grandeur, a spiritual sanctuary. But the monument are merely an effort to hide your own incapacity to do the right thing at the right time. (Cheers.) Mr. Thomas said that if railway nationalisation would benefit the railwaymen and injure the miners, he would oppose it with all the strength and power that he possessed, because no section of the community was more important than the community as a whole. He was equally satisfied that if nationalisation did not advocate nationalisation of the mines because it would be beneficial to the miners, but because they believed that it would be beneficial to the State as a whole, he would support it. In the past year trade union forces have increased by nearly a million. The number which forms the Parliamentary Party was nearly double that at last election. The election contests prove that Labour is no longer viewed as a freakish interference in national politics, also only to disturb slightly the settled position of other parties. Labour candidates can win, and are now always regarded as serious competitors, with organisation and power behind them sufficient to place them in office if they wish. Those of us who urged the workers to turn their minds to improved systems of production, in order to increase output, added Mr. Clynes, do so primarily in the interests of the workers themselves. Greater yield of commodities is essential, in order that an abundance of products should pull down prices and place upon the market things which are necessary for improved housing, cheaper food, and clothing, of which the workers are in urgent need. There can, however, be no greater output without the assurance to the workers of security and comfort for them in our social and industrial system, and a higher standard of living than they had before the war. They helped as much as any class to save their country by offering their lives for it, and they have as much rights as any class now to enjoy a first and a fair share of the wealth produced by their labour. That share they could get by intelligent and temperate action at the polls, but not by the ruinous use of stoppages or strikes for political objects.

"SCOTLAND AND THE GRAND FLEET.

EARL BEATTY'S TRIBUTE.

Earl Beatty on Saturday received the Freedom of the City of Dundee, his reception being most cordial.

In acknowledging the honour, the Admiral said that he was all the more proud of it, because it was conferred on him as the representative of the Grand Fleet, and also as a token of appreciation of the services of His Majesty's Royal Navy. Throughout the war Scotland was the home of the Grand Fleet. The coast of Scotland was the base of our major naval operations. It was the headquarters of our naval strategy in the vital theatre of the war. The provision of proper protection for the vulnerable anchorages of the fleet was a work of great magnitude undertaken in face of the enemy, and under the high pressure prevailing at the time. However, the task of providing those defences was met by the Scottish energy and resource, and our harbours were made secure actually during the progress of the war. The construction of those stationary defences, however, was only part of the task. The efforts of the enemy were, naturally, focused, on a large extent, upon channels by which vessels of the Fleet sailed to and fro on the various tasks which took them to sea. It was of paramount importance to keep these channels free of the lurking submarine and the hidden mine. The safe keeping of these passages fell largely upon Scottish fishermen, whose skill and hardhood and proved courage were a tower of strength to the Empire. Having won the war, we were now confronted with another great task, that of attaining the prosperity which we had lost during the war, and which necessitated the same clear understanding and the same inflexible determination of every man and woman, so that we could secure the peace the same crowning success that we won in the war.

Replying to the toast of his health at the subsequent civic luncheon, Earl Beatty made a strong appeal on behalf of those who had suffered through the war. He knew of cases of widows and orphans and of maimed men who were in trouble and distress, and also of officers who, owing to the reductions that were taking place in His Majesty's Forces, were being thrown on their beam ends. The latter had shown by their services that they were worthy of consideration. They were ready and willing to work for their living, just as they were ready to give their lives for their country, and it would help very much if employers kept them in mind.

TRADE IN AUGUST.

LARGE INCREASE IN EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

The Board of Trade return dealing with our foreign trade for August show that imports for the month were valued at over 148½ millions, an increase of over 38½ millions compared with the corresponding month last year, while exports increased by 31¼ millions to 74½ millions. On the import side there was an increase of over 19½ millions in the food, drink, and tobacco category, the value of grain and flour imports going up 4¼ millions, meat imports 7 millions, and other non-dutiable about 7½ millions. Imports of raw materials were 21¼ millions up, wood imports rising 8½ millions, raw cotton 6½ millions, and wool 5½ millions. Manufactured imports were nearly 3 millions down. As regards exports, manufactured rose 27¼ millions, gains of over 7 millions in cotton goods, 6 millions in woollen goods, and 3½ millions in metal manufactures being the chief gains. Raw material exports grew 3 millions.

The imports into the United Kingdom during August and the eight months were—

	August.	8 months.
	£	£
1919	148,452,595	1,018,354,779
1918	110,179,801	871,360,874
1917	100,587,818	690,822,998

The exports during August and the eight months were—

	August.	8 months.
	£	£
1919	74,775,872	474,843,987
1918	43,522,337	333,069,244
1917	49,803,

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

PROTECTION FOR THE POLICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

SIR,—On the North-West Frontier of India the orders are that men shall not move about the country in parties of less than six, all armed. Some regiments use war-dogs to protect rifles. I would suggest that these rules be applied in this country, the disturbed districts paying for the additional men.

Big dogs with every patrol, for protection, and bloodhounds at district headquarters, for tracking would, I am sure, speedily put a stop to these murderous attacks. The Powindah dogs, for instance, obtainable in large numbers as pups for 5s. to 8s. each, from October to March in the Dera Ismail and Dera Ghazi Khan districts of India, are big, heavy dogs, trained to protect the flocks and families of the nomadic tribes. Indeed, protection of their owners and belongings is bred in them, and, as they will only live in a cold climate, they would thrive in this country; their *habitat* is the snow hills of Afghanistan.

No man can keep his feet against a charge by one of these dogs, and their pluck and determination are such that on one occasion the writer has seen an advance guard using the bayonet on these dogs before they could be driven away. This was because the troops had accidentally approached a Powindah camp. As I have kept these dogs, I can give full information about them if required. For obvious reasons I do not append my name and address, but I enclose them.—Yours, etc.,

"COMMON-SENSE."

September 6th, 1919.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

SIR,—I was horrified to read of the brutal, savage, cowardly attack on three members of the Royal Irish Constabulary near the village of Lorrha, Co. Tipperary, in which an unfortunate sergeant lost his life, leaving nine children, and a constable was badly wounded. Might I make a suggestion to the authorities that has been long on my mind—why not arm at least one member, or, better still, the whole patrol with an ordinary No. 12 breechloader, the cartridges being loaded with buckshot or even No. 1 shot? Where there are a number of these savages, an unfortunate policeman would have (if able to return the fire) some chance of disabling one of the ruffians with the above shot. I look on the rifle or revolver as only a humbug for such work, as has been pretty well proved now. Further, might I suggest to the police themselves, when approaching likely cover for these scoundrels, not to walk close together, but to keep separated by at least ten or fifteen yards?—Yours, etc.,

"TRY IT."

September 6th, 1919.

IRISH CROP-SURVEYORS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

SIR,—For some days past I have been reading letters in your paper from people complaining of the waste of money by the Department of Agriculture in employing over 500 inspectors at £10 10s. 0d. a week to inspect farms and make returns of area under tillage. I do not agree with those people. I hold something over 200 acres. Towards the end of 1914 it struck me that it would be an advantage to increase my tillage owing to the upward movement in prices of farm produce. In 1915 I increased my tillage area, and made a further increase in 1916, and this year I had about 25 *per cent.* of arable land under tillage. In 1917 the order came out that all farms over 10 statute acres must increase tillage by 10 *per cent.*, no matter what they had done in previous years, provided that it did not exceed 50 *per cent.* of the arable portion. The result was that I had to increase by 10 *per cent.* of the total area over 25 *per cent.* for 1917, though I knew that many had not only done little or no tillage previous to 1917, but were even shirking in that year owing to the Department's orders having a sufficient staff to go round all the farms.

I have had intimate knowledge of many counties in Ulster, and also in the Midlands and South and East of Ireland, during the last 50 years, know that a large proportion of farmers did not comply with these orders, and did little or no tillage. I hope that the Department of Agriculture will continue not only to employ these gentlemen, but to increase the number, so as to make a thorough inquiry all over Ireland as to the way in which some farmers have acted, and that the Department will also inflict substantial fines in cases where farmers are short of proper tillage area. In 1918 a further 5 *per cent.* had to be tilled, and 5 more, that is 10 *per cent.* in tillage. I and a comparatively few others had to increase our tillage far beyond what we could well manage, owing to the unfavourable weather, which came off quite free, and, perhaps, are now trying to make a fuss in order to hide their shortcomings in the past.

It may be well to add that I am not one of the 540 inspectors, nor do I know a friend or relative who is.—Yours, etc.,

"NORTHERN FARMER."

September 6th, 1919.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

SIR,—I have just come across "Four Years' Campaigner's" letter with reference to crop-surveyors, in your issue of September 5th, and I shall be glad if you will kindly permit me to endorse his remarks. As in his case, I feel it a bit hard to hear such weeping and wailing over my first civilian job since 1914—since when I have spent some rather uncomfortable years in Mesopotamia, Persia, and South Russia. I would like to point out that the majority of crop-surveyors that I know of are ex-Service men, and are not getting ten guineas a week, but, as in my own case, eight, and it is well-earned money. I have not worked so hard for the past three years as the thousand odd miles from Baghdad to the Caspian Sea, just over a year ago.—Yours, etc.,

"CONNAUGHT RANGER."

September 6th, 1919.

DISCHARGED SOLDIERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

SIR,—The letter in Thursday's issue signed "Ex-Service Man" is pertinent. I entirely agree with what Colonel Sir Hutcheson Poë said at the Heywood *Fête* on Wednesday—that we are apt to forget or overlook what the heroes of the men who joined meant for all of us. They did their part gloriously, and it is now "up to" us with none of their risks, to do them towards them. All, both officers and men, should get the first chance of every post suitable to them. The 200,000, or what ever the number may be, were not saints, I am sure; but they compare more than favourably with any body of men, not excepting the Crusaders, that ever before joined up in any cause. They faced unflinchingly every diabolical device for destruction, and—best of all—they conquered. Personally, I would feel honoured by the recognition of the humblest of them.—Yours, etc.,

R. BURKE.

6 Herbert place, Dublin,
September 6th, 1919.

THE BRITISH AND FOREIGN SAILORS' SOCIETY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

SIR,—Will you kindly insert in the columns of your widely-read journal the following appeal for magazines for the above institution? If any kind friends of the sailor have magazines or other good literature to spare, will they kindly send them to the Port Missionary (Mr. Eakin) at the address below? The sailors appreciate interesting reading matter, and our supply does not meet the demand. We, therefore, earnestly appeal to readers of the *Irish Times* to send along any readable literature that can be spared for the use of the men of the merchant navy, etc.

JAMES EAKIN.

"David Beatty" Sailor's Rest, Henrietta street, Waterford. September 6th, 1919.

SINN FEIN MEMBER AND IRISH TRADE RESTRICTIONS.

At a special meeting of the South of Ireland Cattle Traders' Association, which was held in Cork on Saturday, a letter was received from Mr. J. J. Walsh, M.P., who has been "on the run" since his escape from Mountjoy Prison. In the course of his letter Mr. Walsh stated that animals in a mature or semi-mature condition fetched from 50 to 70 per cent. more in France than in England, and asked why then should Irish cattle be shipped to England? Similarly, he said, all other lines of produce were shamefully cornered and undersold to Englishmen, who, in turn, sent these goods to the continent and reaped the reward. He suggested that the Association should purchase three or four boats, which would place their members in a position of independence of British-controlled railways and boats.

STRIKE OF FRENCH MUSICIANS.

A Paris telegram, dated Saturday, states:—There was a novel strike of musicians in the Empire Theatre Music Hall as well as in the Gaité and Trianon Lyrique Theatres, last night. They were all seated in their usual places in the orchestra just before the performances began, but when the public had taken their seats, and the moment arrived for playing the opening bars, the musicians crossed their arms and refused to work.

Owing to the partial strike in some Paris theatres yesterday a meeting of theatrical managers was held to consider the steps to be taken. It was resolved to declare in principle a general lock-out at the theatres, with the exception of the subsidised houses of entertainment.

Fashionable Intelligence

The Swedish Minister, accompanied by the Countess Wrangel, has left London for the Continent on leave.

The Duke of Abercorn has returned to England from South Africa, and will shortly leave with the Duchess for Ireland.

The Earl and Countess of Lichfield have returned to England from Dublin, where they were for the Horse Show.

Viscount and Viscountess Galway will not have their usual house party at Serlby Hall for Doncaster.

Lord and Lady Castlemaine and the Hon. Evelyn Handcock have returned to Moydrum Castle from Dublin.

A marriage has been arranged, and will take place in October, between Major W. H. Campbell, only surviving son of Mr. and Mrs. T. D. Campbell, of Howden Court, Tiverton, Devon, and the Hon. Mrs. W. D. Buddicom, widow of the late Lieutenant W. D. Buddicom, M.C., 4th Hussars, and daughter of Lady Louth.

The engagement is announced between Captain Andrew Fenwick Thorp, South Lancashire Regiment, only son of the late Mr. R. E. Thorp, of Ryton, and grandson of the late Mrs. Charles Thorp, of Ryton, Co. Durham, and Mary Primrose, only daughter of Sir Thomas and Lady Deane, of Aldenhurst, Cheltenham.

A marriage has been arranged between Captain John Aldam Aizlewood, M.C., 4th (R.I.) Dragoon Guards, only son of Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Aizlewood, of Whirlow Grange, Parkhead, near Sheffield, and Margaret Delia, only daughter of Colonel and Hon. Mrs. Dennis, of Fort Granite, Baltinglass, Co. Wicklow.

Sargeon and Mrs. McArdle have returned from Ballytegue Lodge, Wicklow.

Surgeon Kennedy has left 68 Merrion square until the end of the month.

Dr. Drury has left 48 Fitzwilliam square, Dublin, for a fortnight.

Dr Henry W. Oulton, F.R.C.S., has returned to 41 St. Stephen's Green.

Doctor Robert de Courcy Wheeler has returned to 2 Clifton terrace, Monkstown, Co. Dublin.

Doctor Walter Smith has returned to 25 Merrion square.

Mr. R. Atkinson Stoney, F.R.C.S.I., has returned to 86 Fitzwilliam square, N.

Mr. James S. Tucker, L.D.S., has returned to 34 Harcourt street.

Mr. A. R. Mallet has returned to 22 Clare street.

Mr. Peter E. Dunn has left 2 Clare street until the 22nd September.

Elegant Bags of Beautiful Brocades now on view at Switzer's, Grafton street.

A Magnificent Collection of Afternoon, Dinner, and Dance Frocks—At Holmes', George's street.

Beautiful New Furs at Special Summer Prices at Holmes', George's street.

Pearson and Co., Tailors, 64 Dawson street, Make Smart Coats and Skirts.

Autumn Gowns and Hats at Slyne and Co.'s, 71 Grafton street.

Children's Fur Coats at Slyne's, Grafton street and Harry street.

Arrivals at Kingstown per Royal Mail Steamer.—Captain D. Martin, Captain Leslie Ellis, Major K. C. Ball, Major R. E. S. Roberts, Colonel Sir Frederick O. T. Taylor, Captain Moreland, Lord Henmilly, Lieut. Col. Wynne, Captain Lowther, Major Ford, Captain A. L. Baker, Major F. H. Synge, Lord Hodson, Colonel Fitzherbert, Major Thomas, Captain Hutchen, Rev. Bateman, Colonel L. J. Cronin, General Keiloff, Major Ward, Major W. M. and Mrs. C. Crossley, T. Tower, Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Fleming, A. H. Moreau, Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Kelsall, R. Weldon, Gen. Sir W. Nanarmine, M. S. Allen Carson, J. M. Slattery, F. Mitchell, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Kinahan, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Mitchell, W. Moore Hodson, Gen. Rev. Jas. J. Delaney, Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Lyon and party, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Davis, Mr. Montgomery Williams, Mr. A. H. Burton, Miss H. Morgan, Margaret Keane, Miss Chave, Miss Laidlaw, Miss Butcher and Saiserts, Miss N. Cullen, Mr. and Mrs. J. Pilgrim, Miss Mabel Pilgrim, Miss Leigh, Miss E. L. Wade, Miss Felton, Miss A. B. Lean, Miss M. Lean, Miss Ellis, Miss Ellis, Miss Ellis, Miss McKenzie, Miss Tweedy, M. K. Barnes, Miss Ball Acton, Miss Ball Acton, Miss Ball Acton.

Departures from Kingstown per Royal Mail Steamer.—Colonel Sir Frederick O. T. Taylor, Lieutenant Colonel J. Rowe, Major T. M. Carpendale, Captain R. M. Miller, Captain Ashton, Lieutenant C. N. McKenzie, Lieutenant R. L. R. Maddison, General Sir D. and Lady Drummond, Lieut.-Colonel Sir Frederick Fitzherbert, Major D. Jackson, Major Lombardy, Dr. C. Preston Bell, Major G. Scott, Lord Mayo, Major and Mrs. Bateman, Sir F. V. Lovegrove, Sir Ernest Cochrane, Mr. and Mrs. Wolfenden, Captain and Mrs. Wolfenden, Major Mr. Gosigher, Commander and Mrs. Turpet, Dr. McIlrath, Major J. P. Hodge, Colonel and Mrs. Hodge, Colonel and Mrs. McTurnart, Chaplain-General Parker Murphy, Lieutenant Dennis, A. B. Shaw, Maurice Webster, Mr. and Mrs. Colonel Spender, Charles Elles, H. C. Patterson, J. M. Rose, Major Mr. Mackie, Major and Mrs. Richard Dennis, D. Brough, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Pennel, Frederick Jones, H. E. Hutton, H. Bennett, Mr. and Mrs. Major Mr. Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. Major Mr. and Mrs. Cossetty, H. S. Gill, Mr. and Mrs. Major Mr. Mr. Mr.

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NORTHUMBERLAND

Located in choice and convenient resi
le right coming from City just beyond Ha
residence, no basement, bay windows to
dining-room (communicating), 4 bedrooms
pantry, coal house, etc.; extensive and w
plot in front.
No. 10 is Let for 3 years from 9th
No. 14 was Let for a term of 3 yea
and term has now expired.
No. 16 is Let for a term of 3 years
Property is held direct from the Ear
and each house will be Sold subject to th
THIS SPLENDID PROPERTY IS
FUL INVESTORS. BRING SUBSTANT
HOUSES ARE EAGERLY SOUGHT AFT
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PRETTY COTTAGE RESID
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Otherwise known as 62 Serpentine aven
tram, rail, and sea. Nice double-fronte
w.c. tiled kitchen, close range, large ar
There is a good detached structure suit
rent, £9. Lease 440 years
It is seldom that a property of this c
hesitation in recommending the lot as a

FAVOURITE POSITIO
"WALTON VILLA
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Attractive Modern, Two-storeyed Re
bedrooms, hot bath, w.c., lavatory basin
1898, subject to the nominal ground rent
From either a residential or letting
progressive, semi-suburban district, which

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ALONGSIDE HARCO
Newly-built Two-storeyed Houses, of
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Ground rent, £3 10/- each. Lease 999
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In excellent letting position, being
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5/6 each, making a great rental of £3
entire. Lease about 200 years. This
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Spacious City Houses, upon which a
No. 4 let to weekly tenants
No. 5 " " "
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Will be Sold subject to £20 19/9 p
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WILL BE SOLD INDEMNIFIED
ALSO STABLES AND PREMISES
There is a great demand for this prope
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Messrs. WILLIA
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Located in open, handy position, near R
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No. 549 produces £1 6/- weekly. No. 5
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One of the best Houses in the dist
Residence, three storeys over basement
entrance, etc. Premises (which present
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A large sum has recently been exp
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Held for about 688 years, unexpir
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Comprising double-fronted shop, with d
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REMUNERATIVE BUSINE
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Gross rental £4 2/9 weekly, equal to £21
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Producing 12/- weekly, or £31 4/- yearly
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ABOVE LOTS ARE LOCATED IN
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Fine City House, splendid accomm
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Conveniently situated, off Malahide
No. 4 is a comfortable dwelling-house
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Attractive modern Residence, 9 roo
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In one of the best residential dis
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33 NORTH SUMM
Comprising 2 spacious Meeting Ho
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To nice secluded position, near tra
Self-contained, suitable for Motor Garage,

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Situated off Great Brunswick stree
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NEXT SALE
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Early Entries will oblige
JOHN P. CUFF
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MARYBOROUGH SHEE
OUR ANNUAL SHEEP SALES w
our Paddocks, at Maryborough,
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MONDAY, 15th SEPTEMB
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(11.30 a.m., new time)
Over 6,000 Sheep from all the Lead
the Midlands and County Galway are
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All Commissions carefully executed
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MR. HOLDEN'S AUCTIONS.
NEXT WEDNESDAY, 10TH SEPTEMBER, AT ONE O'CLOCK.

SPLENDIDLY-SITUATED BUSINESS PREMISES,
132 LOWER DRUMCONDRA ROAD,
LEASE 460 YEARS AT £10 PER ANNUM.
JAMES O'CONNOR and CO., Solicitors, 57 Dame street.

70 AND 70A SUMMERHILL
(CORNER OF RICHMOND PLACE).
LEASE 999 YEARS FROM 1850 AT £16 PER ALL.
FRANCIS CLINCH, Solicitor, 44 Fleet street.

50 GOLDSMITH STREET, N.C. ROAD
MORGAN FOTTRELL, Solicitor, 11 Anglesea street.

TWO VERY DESIRABLE COTTAGE HOUSES,
10 AND 11 ST. JOSEPH'S STREET (LOWER DORSET STREET).
STEWART and ORR, Solicitors, 7 Great Brunswick street.

28 AND 30 BOTANIC AVENUE, DRUMCONDRA
(KNOWN AS 2 AND 3 FLORENCE VILLAS).
ROONEY and CO., Solicitors, 21 Upper Ormond quay.

LOT 1—6, 8, AND 10 NEWGROVE AVENUE, SANDYMOUNT.
LOT 2—16 NEWGROVE AVENUE (WITH CLEAR POSSESSION).
Conditions of Sale from FRANCIS CLINCH, Solicitor, 44 Fleet street.
W. J. HOLDEN,
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EXECUTOR'S SALE, WEDNESDAY, 1ST OCTOBER, 1919,
NICE FAMILY RESIDENCE WITH POSSESSION.
88 HADDINGTON ROAD.
NEWLY-BUILT COTTAGE PROPERTY.
34 TO 48 HAMILTON STREET, S.C. ROAD.
(IN TWO LOTS).
FRANCIS CLINCH, Solicitor, 44 Fleet street.

VERY DESIRABLE RESIDENCE.
19 RATHDOWN ROAD, N.C. ROAD.
CROWLEY and BOLGER, Solicitors, 52 Lower O'Connell street.

TWO CHOICE SEMI-DETACHED HOUSES,
FOR SALE IN TWO LOTS,
"MARYVILLE," 39 IONA ROAD, AND
"SAN ANTONIO," 78 IONA ROAD.
JAMES O'CONNOR and CO., Solicitors, 57 Dame street.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.
THREE LOTS OF FEE-SIMPLE PROPERTY,
IN CITY OF DUBLIN.
41 UPPER WELLINGTON STREET AND 12 WELLINGTON PLACE.
FEE-SIMPLE RENT OF £12 0s. 10d. (ADJUSTED).
FEE-SIMPLE RENT OF £21 15s. 10d. (ADJUSTED).
FRANCIS CLINCH, Solicitor, Fleet street.
Full particulars of all the foregoing Lots will duly appear, or can be had from
W. J. HOLDEN,
AUCTIONEER, 2 SAINT ANDREW STREET.

ON VIEW. MESSRS. BENNETT & SON
WILL SELL BY AUCTION AT THEIR SALEROOMS,
6 UPPER ORMOND QUAY,
ON TO-MORROW (TUESDAY), THE 9TH SEPTEMBER INST.,
EXCELLENT MODERN FURNITURE,
THREE PIANOFORTES,
By Broadwood, Chappell, etc.; Valuable Antique Bureau, Billiard Table, 6 x 3; 2 Invalid Chairs, Mahogany Office Furniture, Inlaid Mahogany China Cabinet, Sheraton and Inlaid Satinwood Bedroom Suites, Walnut Overmantels, Chesterfield Couches and Easy Chairs, Drawingroom and Diningroom Suites, Walnut Overmantels, Chesterfield Couches and Easy Chairs, Drawingroom and Diningroom Suites, Walnut Cabinets, Bookcases, Wardrobes, Dressing Tables, Wardrobe Mirrors, Bedsteads and Bedding, Wearing Apparel, Linen, Cutlery, Electro Plate, Garden Tools, and other Miscellaneous Effects.
SALE TO COMMENCE AT 12 O'CLOCK. Purchasers to pay 5 per cent. Auction Fees.
BENNETT & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND VALUERS, 6 Up. Ormond Quay, Dublin.

SALE THIS DAY.
JAMES HILL AND SON
WILL SELL BY AUCTION, WITHIN THEIR WELL-KNOWN GALLERIES,
10, 11, AND 12 BACHELOR'S WALK,
TO-DAY, AT 1 O'CLOCK PRECISELY,
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND EFFECTS,
Including—WARDROBES, CHESTS OF DRAWERS, TOILET TABLES, (in various woods); MASSIVE BRASS and IRON BEDSTEADS, SUPERIOR BEDDING, SIDEBOARDS, CABINETS, TABLES, SETS of CHAIRS, SOFAS, CARPETS, CURTAINS, RUGS, and a LARGE and VARIED ASSORTMENT of MISCELLANEOUS PROPERTY.
PURCHASERS TO PAY FIVE PER CENT. FEES
JAMES HILL & SON, AND VALUERS, 10, 11, 12 Bachelor's Walk

AUTUMN SHEEP SALES.
WEDNESDAY NEXT,
10th SEPTEMBER.
We will SELL BY AUCTION, in the Dublin Cattle Market, commencing at 12 o'clock,
3,000 EWES, WETHERS & LAMBS.
N.B.—Entries include 120 Crossbred Lambs and 134 Horns from Rupert P. Colomb, Esq., and consignments from the following well-known Breeders:—Messrs. Hall Brothers, Ballymoyer; The Viscount Dun, Robert Fraser, Michael Carr, James D'Arcy, H. D'E. Stevens, John Fallon, P. Cullinan, John J. Irwin, Thos. Keogh, William Fallon, John Kirwan, Michael Keogh, Edward Brady, Luke Flynn, etc., etc.
SALE WEDNESDAY NEXT.
Catalogues now ready.
GANLY, SONS, & CO.,
USHER'S QUAY, DUBLIN.

STORE CATTLE AUCTION
EVERY THURSDAY. ENTRIES INVITED.
GANLY, SONS & CO.,
USHER'S QUAY, DUBLIN.

STORE CATTLE AUCTION
EVERY THURSDAY. ENTRIES INVITED.
R. & J. WILKINSON,
40-41 PRUSSIA STREET, DUBLIN

STORE CATTLE SALE
NEXT THURSDAY, 11.30 O'CLOCK.
LAURENCE CUFFE & SONS,
5 SMITHFIELD, DUBLIN.

SALES BY PRIVATE TREATY.

G. R.
BY DIRECTION OF THE DISPOSAL BOARD
(Huts and Building Materials Section).
OWING to the Lots having been disposed of by
PRIVATE TREATY,
THE AUCTIONEERS,
MESSRS. NEWALL, HARROP & GIBSON,
Surveyors, Auctioneers, and Valuers,
37 Dale street, Liverpool,
have to announce the
CANCELLATION
OF SALE BY AUCTION OF
SECTIONAL HUTS AND OTHER
TEMPORARY BUILDINGS
AT KNOTTY ASH CAMP, LIVERPOOL.
Advertised to take place on Wednesday, 10th and 17th instant.
SALE BY PRIVATE TREATY.

LARGE AND EXTENSIVE
BUSINESS PREMISES
FOR SALE
AS A GOING CONCERN.
BAKERY, PROVISION, and HIGH-CLASS GROCERY, in first-class central position, large town, over 12,000 population; owner retiring. Sales exceed £55,000 per annum. Portion premises subject to small ground rent only, other portions held under lengthy lease. Splendid opening for a profitable investment. Stock and Debts at a valuation.—"Z 2556, Premises," this office.

BELFAST
RESIDENTS
Having any difficulty in securing their Copy of this Paper in the forenoon will oblige by communicating with our Branch Office, 108 ROYAL AVENUE, BELFAST.

ON VIEW THIS DAY, 10 TILL 5.
ADAM'S SALEROOMS,
19 STEPHEN'S GREEN, NORTH.
TO-MORROW (TUESDAY), 9TH SEPT., 1919.
AND FOLLOWING DAY, AT 12 O'CLOCK.
AUCTION SALE OF VERY SUPERIOR WELL-MADE FURNITURE, SUITABLE MEUBLE EFFECTS, DIAMOND BROOCH, ETC., comprising—Inlaid Rosewood Mirror Back Drawingroom Cabinet, Walnut Mirror Back and other Cheffoniers, Chesterfield Couch and 2 pairs of Brass Easy Chairs, (in tapestry), Walnut Drawingroom Suite, Occasional Chairs and Tables, Inlaid Killarney Wood Game Table, Italian Leaf, sofa, and Loo Tables; Adam Gilded and Walnut Mantel and Pier Mirrors, Queen Anne style Mahog. and Mirrored back enclosed Sideboards, pair carved Mahog. Console Sideboards, enclosed and 5-tier Brass Plate Warriors, Walnut Telescope Dinner Tables, rets, Diningroom Chairs, inlaid Mahog. slope front Bureau and Secretary Writing Table, Mahog. Pedestal and other Writing Tables, Mahog. 3-door and revolving Bookcases, American Oak roll top Desk, Amberg Cabinet Letter File, Mahog. Inlaid Spinet, Music Canterburys, Mahog. Grandfather Hall Clock, Inlaid Mahog. Clocks, Hall Stands, Tables, and Chairs; Plant Stands, Oil Paintings, Oil Colours, Brushes, Water Colours and Engravings, Axminster and Brussels room and stair Carpets, Copeland Dinner Tea, Breakfast, and Dessert Services; Table Glass and China, Plated Ware, Gramaphones and Phonographs, American Walnut, Iron and White Bedsteads and Bedroom Suites; Chests Drawers, Toilet Ware, brass and iron Bedsteads, spring and hair Mattresses, Blankets and Bedding; Children's Cots, Chairs, and Go Cart; large Rocking Horse, Doll's House, Singer treadle and hand Sewing Machines, Vacuum Cleaner, Grat's Cycle, Iron Safe, by Price, 30" x 20" x 24", outside m., Kitchen Requisites, Kitchen Linen and kitchen Presses, Kitchen Mangles, Dressers, Furniture, and other Effects; Single Clothes Mangle, Lawn Mowers and garden Tools, Croquet Set, Books, Lady's Wearing Apparel, Bed Linen, Table Linen, Costumes, Gowns, Coats, etc.; by Trimmings, Braids, Straws, Flowers, Feathers, etc.; DIAMOND 20-STONE CRESCENT BROOCH, on View To-day (Monday), 8th September, 10 till 1 o'clock, To-morrow (Tuesday), 9th September, 10 till 12 o'clock. Purchasers to pay 5 per cent. Auction Fees.
JAMES ADAM & SONS,
Auctioneers and Appraisers,
17 MERRION ROW AND 19 STEPHEN'S GREEN.

46 MOREHAMPTON ROAD.
THURSDAY NEXT, 11th SEPTEMBER, 1919.
AUCTION SALE OF VERY SUPERIOR WELL-MADE FURNITURE AND EFFECTS, etc., comprising—Walnut Drawingroom Suite, (cover), Oval Leo. Sofa, Fallina Leaf, and Occasional Tables; Antique Carved Seat in Needlework, Mahog. Couches, Easy and Occasional Chairs; Mahog. Dining Chairs, Mahog. Pedestal Sideboard, and Telescope Dinner Table; Bookcases, good Axminster Carpets, Axminster Stair ditto, Curtains, good Linoleum, Set of Lustres and Ornaments; Walnut Coal Cabinet, Ash Bedroom Suite, with large mirror 3-door Wardrobe; Gent's Wardrobe, Mahog. Bedsteads, Dressing Table Glasses; Toilet Tables and Washstands, Pot and Bedroom Furniture, Iron Bedsteads, Spring and Hair Mattresses and Bedding; Kitchen Mangle, Dresser, Furniture, and Utensils; Glass and China, Meat Safe, Ladder, Lawn Mower, Wheelbarrow, and Garden Tools; Throughout, Sewing Machine, Gent's Cycle, Quantity of Lustres and Ornaments; Gas Stove, Kitchen Requisites, etc. On View morning of Sale, 10 till 12; Sale Thursday next, 11th September, at 12 o'clock. Purchasers to pay 5 per cent. Auction Fees.
JAMES ADAM & SONS,
Auctioneers and Appraisers,
17 MERRION ROW AND 19 STEPHEN'S GREEN.

TO-DAY (MONDAY),
HOUSE PROPERTY AUCTION
IN CENTRAL AUCTION ROOMS,
3 BACHELOR'S WALK.
Properties Selling:—
19 and 21 SANDYFORD AV., DONNYBROOK,
29 and 29a MAIN ST., DONNYBROOK,
29 and 29a MAIN ST., DONNYBROOK,
and 2 and 6 THE CRESCENT,
2 PATRICK ST.
Already fully advertised.
Sale at one o'clock sharp. Fees, five per cent.
PATRICK A. WREN,
Auctioneer, House Agent, etc.,
9 BACHELOR'S WALK. 'Phone, 157.

ARTHUR JONES & SON,
Auctioneers, House Agents,
GREYSTONES. 'PHONE 1.
3-ACRE FREEHOLD PATERHOLD compliously appointed Manor, POSSESSION; drawingroom, diningroom, music room, library; 6 family bedrooms, 3 maids' rooms, 3 bathrooms, hot baths, gas; Varty; greenhouse, summer-house, garage, lodge.—ARTHUR JONES and SON.
PEMBROKE TOWNSHIP, Furnished.—Charming house for winter, 10 bedrooms, 3 receptions, seriously clean; 4 bedrooms, 2 sitting, hot bath, gas, coke; £20 monthly.—Jones, Greystones.
CLEVEDON ROAD.—Sale of Ornamental China, Cut-glass, Japanese Bronzes, Brass Work and Eastern Carios, D.B.B.L. Gun in leather case; Table Appointments, Oil Paintings and Engravings, Silver Plate, Sheffield Plated Ware, in few pieces at Very Low Prices, including a Diamond Half-hoop Ring; a Marble Mantelpiece of Adam design; Cutlery, Bedsteads and Bedding, Wearing Apparel, Linen, Cutlery, Electro Plate, Garden Tools, and other Miscellaneous Effects.
SALE TO COMMENCE AT 12 O'CLOCK. Purchasers to pay 5 per cent. Auction Fees.
BENNETT & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND VALUERS, 6 Up. Ormond Quay, Dublin.

DOCKRELL LIMITED,
HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENTS,
Donnybrook — 24 Acres—
A SUPERIOR RESIDENCE, on the Stillorgan road, exactly seven minutes' easy walk from the tram terminus, in a delightful situation, with open country around, and approached by a nicely timbered avenue, with gate lodge. The House is most substantially built, and is in good repair; there are 4 good reception rooms, 8 bedrooms, servants' accommodation, hot bath, hand basin, 3 pantries, stabling, coachhouse, motor house, orchard and garden. Head rent, £162. Lease 62 years. Immediate possession.—Dockrell Limited, Agents, Dublin.
Monkstown—A Spacious Double House on Belgrave square, TO BE LET at £100 per annum.—Dockrell Limited, Agents.
Sandycove—£1,500—WITH POSSESSION—DETACHED HOUSE, double-fronted; no basement; large dining room (26 x 14), drawingroom, breakfast-room (all French windows), 3 good bedrooms, servants' accommodation; hot bath, pantries, large garden, tennis ground, motor entrance; fine open ground all round, and splendid views. Apply to Dockrell Limited, South Great George's street.
Wanted to Purchase,
in or near the suburbs of Dublin, 2 to 5 ACRES OF GROUND, suitable for building small houses. Preference given to a site with a long frontage, and near a tram. Would be bought or rented. Replies marked "Z 2555," giving full details as to position, price, and terms; also say if there are any restrictions in lease.—Dockrell Limited, Agents, Dublin.
Wanted for 3 or 4 months,
from the 1st November, by desirable tenant, LARGE FULLY-FURNISHED HOUSE, in Dublin or Suburban District, Kildare, Meath, or Co. Dublin; 3 reception and 9 or 10 bedrooms would be required, and stabling for 6 horses. Replies to Dockrell Limited, Agents, Dublin.
DOCKRELL LIMITED,
5TH. GT. GEORGE'S ST., DUBLIN

WANTED, MEATH—NAVAN—Dublin District, FURNISHED HOUSE, November to March; 3 receptions, 8 bedrooms in all for family and servants, bathroom, with hot and cold supplies; good drainage; stabling for 6 horses; garage, 2 rooms for chauffeur. Apply to JAMES H. ADAM AND SONS, Agents, 17 Merrion Row, Dublin.

GOING CONCERNS.
FOR SALE
As a Going Concern,
A WELL ESTABLISHED
PRIVATE HOSPITAL
In a good locality in BELFAST. Fully equipped; Operating Theatre. For particulars apply to
WRIGHT, FITZSIMONS and MAYES,
Chartered Accountants, 101 Donegall street, Belfast.

CUT THIS COUPON OUT
Name ..... Good for 5 per cent Discount
Address ..... on all DRESS GOODS
This Week.
During this week we shall allow a special discount of 5 per cent. off all Dress Materials ordered on Coupon at top of this advertisement. Ladies bringing or posting Coupon will get full benefit of this offer.
Our Stock Includes:
50-inch ALL-WOOL TWEEDS in grey, brown, and heather mixtures, 8/11 Yd.
52-inch ALL-WOOL PLAIN CHEVIOT SERGES, in Saxe, brown, emerald, and purple ..... 12/11 Yd.
50-inch CABLE STRIPE, black and white wide stripe ..... 10/6 Yd.
54 inch ALL-WOOL TWEEDS in effective check and striped designs, brown, cream and heather ..... 14/9 Yd.
ALL-WOOL BLANKET CLOTH, 54 inch, in brown, heather and blue mixtures, 17/6 Yd.
A splendid range of GREY SUITINGS, 50-inch to 54-inch, various designs, 10/6 to 16/6 Yd.
ALL-WOOL SERGES, 50 to 54 inches wide, in Intermediate and Navy Blue, black and navy only, 8/11 to 21/- Yd.
A very large variety of other materials to suit all purchasers in Dept.
64 ROWANS & 65
South Gt. George's Street.
'Phone 2895. Closed Wed. 1 o'clock.

HORSES, HARNESS, ETC., CONTINUED.
FOR Sale, new (mended) Governess Trap, brass mounted, Wagonette, Pony Cart, Bicycle, Kettle materials, by good maker, fit 15 hands; can be second hand; bargains.—B 1598, this office.
FOR Sale, Pony, 6 years, 13½ hands; Round rubber tired Trap, Harness; Mahogany Kitchen Table, rubbered; £150.—P 2665, Post, this office.
FOR Sale, fine bay of Cart Horse, in good repair; 7 years; to be seen at 34 Aumen st.
HARNESS—Set of Brass Mounted Harness, for chaise—Smith's, Saddlers, 93 Marlborough st.
HORSES constantly required for all work, throughout Ireland; intelligent lads, barbers, good driving, etc.; great success in this and last season; thoroughly experienced man always in demand; 3 to 5 customers. Apply Grooms, 56 Pembroke road.
PONIES—Two, 12 hands, 6 years, suitable for pony chaise.—15 St. Andrew st.
RUBBER Tired Hansom, fitted at short notice—The City Wheel Works, Ltd., Great Brunswick st.
SADDLE Horse—Chestnut Gelding, 7 years, 16 hands, 1000 weight—Cuddy, Carragh Camp.
SIDE Saddle Horse, 6 years old, quiet; must be very good and sound; one and tall particulars.—Z 2777, this office.
SIDE Saddle Horse, Hunter and Harness Mare, 10.3; Pony, 12 hands; Brougham, Harness.—Bolton, Tub Inside Car, by Dunder, fit 12 to 15 hands; also Harness.—Le Lowe, Beechwood avenue, Donnybrook.
WHEELS Re-hubbed and repaired, come day, as required; moderate.—Rolfe, Dublin.
WANTED to Hire, Pony, 12 hands; must suit children; Trap, Harness; state particulars, price.—Z 2711, Post, this office.
WANTED, a Good Hack, 12 years, 12 hands, good condition; state price.—T. Winnett's, Baker.

LIVE STOCK, DOGS, ETC.
A1 Stud—The winning Orange Sash Pomeranian, Champion Pomeranian Dog, Champion Prince, Kelvin castle, championship winner. Stud cards, Mrs. Dickie, Kilmacolm.
A BERDEEN Terrier, two Females, 5 months old, pedigree, inoculated; bargain; Pomeranian Dog, Kilmacolm.
A BERDEEN Fox Cross Bitch, 6 months, excellent companion, make good worker, 15/-; carriage paid. Mossbrook, Cootehill.
ENGLISH Setter for Sale, 4½ year—Willie Marshall, 3 Lower Ormond Market.
FERRETS, white, and Polecats, young and strong, 14/- each, 10/6, carriage paid.—Mrs. Kilroy, Ballyhaise.
FERRETS, strong, clean and healthy, 13/- each, carriage paid.—Lindsay, Rosslare.
FOX Terrier, Dog, 2 years old, Water Spaniel, male, 12 months, thoroughly trained; also Liver and White Male Setter, 2 years, thoroughly trained; also Liver and White Setter, 2 years old (both); what offers?—Irwin, Market street, Portadown.
FERRETS for Sale, large, well handled, 13/- each; 100 rabbit nets, 10/- each.
FOUR Best Finnish Goats, also Utility Ducks; cheap.—Mrs. Ashe, Ballyhaise, Co. Cavan.
HEDGEHOGS Golden Retriever, pure bred dog and bitch by Champion Sandringham Sensation, 6 months.—Z 2696, this office.
SALE of Fine Water Spaniel, female, 18 months, intelligent; cheap.—Z 2696, Spaniel, this office.
SOW (York) for Sale, due 29th September, third litter, very good specimen; also Boar, 8 months, from the mother sow. What offers?—Z 2835, Sow, this office.
WANTED, young, well bred Setter Dog, trained; state age, price, and particulars.—Z 2777, this office.
WANTED, Male Pekingese Puppy; reasonable price; state age, etc.—Z 2777, this office.
WANTED, Setter or Spaniel Dog, not under 12 months, trained or broken; free from fire, distemper, fits; Isle of Man.
WANTED, young Bull Terrier Dog, not over 12 months; one or two; state price, pedigree.—Z 2748, Dogs, this office.
WANTED, Gun Red Setter-Collie Pup or young Dog.—W. Doran, Ardee.

TUITIONS AND SCHOLASTIC.
BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES.
A Thorough and rapid Knowledge of Languages by Native Teachers. 'Phone, 2253.—4 GRAFTON ST.
ALL Professorships, Pass and University Entrances; Civil and Commercial Sciences; Success 1st and particular attention; Day and Evening Classes.—Dublin Tutorial College, Dorset street.
ALL University and Professional Tuition, Oral, Correspondence; Pass and Honours; Medicine, Engineering, Science, Commerce, Civil Service, Law, Arts.—Tutorial Institute, 35 Dame street.
A Thorough and rapid preparation for Solicitors', Barristers', Pass and Honours, Professional, Preliminary, Entrances; Day, Evening, Correspondence.—Apply to John Ryan, Ph.D., Mecklin road, Dublin.
A YOUNG Lady, with four years' experience of a teaching in France, and a thorough knowledge of French, wishes to meet with a pupil.—Address, Lady B 1518, this office.
A Thorough Knowledge of Business Training, Civil Service, Banks, Railways, etc.—Mr. E. G. Bonner, specialist, Shelbourne chambers, Dublin. Prospectus on application. Day, evening, correspondence. Applicants should state age, and particulars required.—Mr. E. G. Bonner, 19 Harcourt st., Dublin.
CORRESPONDENCE Classes, Commercial, Civil Service, Pass, Honours, Matriculation, Medicine, Engineering, Science, Commerce, Law, Arts.—Tutorial Institute, 35 Dame street.
CORRESPONDENCE Tuition, Commercial Subjects, Pass and Honours, Matriculation, Medicine, Engineering, Science, Commerce, Law, Arts.—Tutorial Institute, 35 Dame street.
ELEMENTARY Tuition, experienced Governess, B.C., desires pupils, Drumcondra district.—Z 2777, this office.
FIRST Class Teacher, with experience, help boys with lessons.—Hendon, 70 Rathmines road.
GRACIANCHURCH (Dublin) for boys over 12, reduced terms to officers and other professional men.—Apply Secretary, 3 Upper Mount st.
YOUNG Lady seeks post as Nursery Governess or Companion; good musician; fond of children; state salary and particulars.—Z 2769, Governess, this office.

GOVERNESSES AND TUTORS WANTED.
AGENT FOR GOVERNESSES AND SCHOOLS.
Advise Parents and Guardians to Graduate at Dublin.
A Thorough Knowledge of Modern Languages, Mathematics, English, and Music Wanted.
A Thorough Knowledge of Music, home lessons, afternoons; Protestant.—B 1599, this office.
A Thorough Knowledge of English subjects; Grade Kindergarten, Vocational Training, Montessori, Froebel (Miss McCaul), Kindergarten Training.
A Experienced Governess Wanted for India, Interviewed in Dublin.
ENGLAND—Home School—Nursery Governess required; experienced, trained, good disciplinarian, musical, good manners, walking, personal care of children; state age, salary, and particulars.—Z 2768, Governess, this office.
GOVERNESS (R.C.) required immediately to take charge of Protestant orphan girl, aged 12 years; giving full particulars, to—P 2766, Governess, this office.
LESSON in Turkish Wanted.—B 1473, this office.
NURSERY Governess, Protestant, Wanted, County Dublin; one pupil, 8 years; salary, £40; state age, qualifications, nationality; middle kept.—Z 2749, Governess, this office.
PAINTING Lessons Wanted. Apply, with full particulars, to Miss Todd, 3 Upper Sussex road.
REQUIRED immediately, Resident Music Mistress, to take charge of pupil, 12 years, preparing for Intermediate; £ 2 2/6 Monthly.—Miss Todd, Sussex road.
RESIDENT Nursery Governess, Protestant, Junior Pupil, English and Latin chiefly; Protestant; state salary, qualifications, and particulars.—Z 2767, Nursery, this office.
SETTING Master Wanted, Dublin.—Apply Secretary, Dublin Industrial Society, 84 Lower Leeson st.
VISITING Governess (R.C.) Wanted from 3.30 to 7 p.m.; two children, who go to school, seven and eight; fond of children; good disciplinarian; salary £25 Trying, 1720, Irish Times Office, Rathmines.
WANTED, Protestant Governess, Wicklow, to teach and look after two children, aged 6 and 5; English, elementary subjects; good disciplinarian; state salary.—Mrs. Wallace, The Cottage, Rathdrum.
WANTED, Protestant Nursery Governess with some experience; Kindergarten training desirable.—Apply Mrs. Lyster, Ballinrobe.
WANTED, Junior Assistant Mistress (Protestant) for Dublin School, Senior Grade; teaching hours, 9 to 12 and 2 to 4; state salary, age, and qualifications.—Z 2768, Assistant, this office.
WANTED, Young Lady, about 20, to mix with 2 ladies; no income or housework duties, but must be willing to do some sewing; good home; very salary.—Box C 3238, Kenny's Advertising Agency, Dublin.

BUSINESS SALE AND WANTED.
PICTURE House—Syndicate prepared to Purchase in Dublin and suburbs; Proprietors interested; particulars treated confidentially.—B 1600, this office.

PREMISES, TRAPPINGS, GRAZING
RABBIT TRAPPERS, GAMEKEEPERS, STEWARDS, etc.
We have Cutters in Stock; a large number of RABBITS SKILL, and can select and place for any, We are the largest Buyers of RABBITS and GAME from IRELAND. REFERENCES, PARTICULARS, and QUOTE—A. GARRY and SONS, Kidderminster, LEEDS.
BEDDING Fine Soft Feather 100 lbs., with full long chaff, 37/6 per down; Bolster, 4/6 each; Pillows, 1/6 each; Carriage Paid; Cash with order; delivery from stock—Thos. M'Keane, 46 Lower Gardiner st., Dublin.
DEAD Cows from Wanted in the vicinity of Ballymena; will be collected during morning; state price and particulars, reel.—Z 1621, this office.
FIELD Wanted, suitable for Hunter, vicinity Rathfarnham; Dublin; 8 to 10 acres.—B 1610, this office.
LARGE Store Yard, with Office, Dublin.—Apply Author to Let, £35, £12 and £6 per annum.
OFFICE Wanted to Rent, with Yard, Dublin.
RABBITS—Wanted to Rent, well stocked Rabbitry, Dublin district; state particulars.—B 1597, this office.
TO Let, 21 Acres Good Aftergrass, twelve miles from Dublin.—Apply Box 1, 111 Lower Abbey st.
WANTED to Buy, Rabbits by the couple, or rabbit skins.—Apply Rabbit Skins, Two good Trappers.—Hooper, Market, Dundrum.
WANTED, Premises, Dublin, Suburbs; 10 to 15 acres; convenient to tram or rail; state price, etc.—Z 2771, this office.
WANTED, Premises, Dublin, Suburbs; 10 to 15 acres; reduced terms to officers and other professional men.—Z 2772, this office.
YOUNG Lady seeks post as Nursery Governess or Companion; fond of children; state salary and particulars.—Z 2769, Governess, this office.

GOVERNESSES AND TUTORS WANTED.
AGENT FOR GOVERNESSES AND SCHOOLS.
Advise Parents and Guardians to Graduate at Dublin.
Advise Parents and Managers.
A Thorough Knowledge of Modern Languages, Mathematics, English, and Music Wanted.
A Thorough Knowledge of Music, home lessons, afternoons; Protestant.—B 1599, this office.
A Thorough Knowledge of English subjects; Grade Kindergarten, Vocational Training, Montessori, Froebel (Miss McCaul), Kindergarten Training.
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RABBIT TRAPPERS, GAMEKEEPERS, STEWARDS, etc.
We have Cutters in Stock; a large number of RABBITS SKILL, and can select and place for any, We are the largest Buyers of RABBITS and GAME from IRELAND. REFERENCES, PARTICULARS, and QUOTE—A. GARRY and SONS, Kidderminster, LEEDS.
BEDDING Fine Soft Feather 100 lbs., with full long chaff, 37/6 per down; Bolster, 4/6 each; Pillows, 1/6 each; Carriage Paid; Cash with order; delivery from stock—Thos. M'Keane, 46 Lower Gardiner st., Dublin.
DEAD Cows from Wanted in the vicinity of Ballymena; will be